The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Indications of Immediate Activity in the Army and Navy.

Work to be Begun in Earnest Once More.

The Government Determined that There Shall be No More Delays.

The Army of the Potomac to be Soon in Motion.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 26.

THE WORK VERY SOON TO COMMENCE.

We have high official authority for announcing that the Army of the Potomac is expected very soon to make a movement under the programme of the Government for rapid and powerful operations by land and water.

We are also permitted to say by authority, plainly, what we before have intimated unofficially, that the supersedure of Gen. Buell by Gen. Rosecrans is an evidence that the vigor displayed by the latter officer will hereafter be expected of all Generals in command. The Administration is more than ever in earnest, and resolved to tolerate no further injurious delays.

IMPORTANT TREASURY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly discontinue the receipt of deposits of gold. He will not, however, offer five-twenties at any discount yet proposed to him from market rates, but will endeavor, as much as possible, to expedite their rapid conversion.

The representations in some quarters, that the public debt has reached two thousand millions of dollars, is a gross exaggeration. On the 1st of October it was only about six hundred and twenty millions, and is now less than six hundred and sixty millions. This includes the whole circulation, every unpaid requisition, and every species of indebtedness, except claims on which requisitions have not yet been made. The amount of such claims unadjusted is estimated to be not greater than twenty millions of dollars. The sum total of public indebtedness, it must be remembered, includes the seventy or eighty millions bequeathed, with the war, to the present Administration, by that of Mr. Buchanan.

THE SOUTH ARMING THEIR NEGROES.

We have intelligence from the South, through a source entitled to credit, that the rebels have really ventured upon the dangerous policy of arming their negroes. In Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and other cities, it is said that negro regiments have already been organized and supplied with weapons and a recent North Carolina newspaper states that about eight thousand black soldiers, officered by whites, have been sent from camps of instruction to garrison fortifications and important towns.

M'CLELLAN'S INACTIVITY—WHO IS TO BLAME?

The statements made in our dispatches, that Gen. Thomas ascribed the delay of the Army of the Potomac in moving to a want of shoes, and that a number of Gen. McClellan's Staff had written here that the movement could not be made without new supplies of clothing, have opened an interesting controversy between the friends of Gen. McClellan and those of Gen. Meigs. It is asserted by the former that there is the grossest neglect on the part of the Quartermaster's Department in furnishing the army with necessary supplies; while the latter stoutly deny the charge, and throw the responsibility for inaction upon the General in command.

REQUISITIONS MET.

In reply to inquiries from the Secretary of War, Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, and Maj. Shiras, Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence, have officially stated that all requisitions from the Army of the Potomac for subsistence, shoes, clothing and other army supplies, have been promptly met. Gen. Meigs also states that new and large requisitions have been made within the last two days, which are being shipped as rapidly as possible.

WHY LEE WAS THOUGHT TO BE GOING SOUTH.

The frequent reports that we have had for several weeks from refugees, deserters and correspondents in the front, that Lee and his army were evacuating Winchester, and falling back to Staunton or Richmond, are now known to have originated in the heavy movements in that direction of the cattle, negroes, and army supplies, with the cannon captured at Harper's Ferry, which the enemy have been industriously gathering up and sending to Richmond for future use, under the very noses of our army of observation on the Upper Potomac, which would seem to be waiting expressly to allow time for the completion of this work, so important to the rebels, and so injurious to us.

THE NEW LEVIES OUR MAIN DEPENDENCE.

The concurrent testimony of intelligent observers proves that the Volunteer Army of last year has been well nigh ruined by the course of treatment to which it has been subjected by the Government and its chiefs. While its ranks have been fearfully thinned by the fighting against odds to which the stupidity or the treachery of its Generals has compelled it, the still more fatal exposure in malarious camps and the constant desertions provoked by a feeble organization—the enthusiasm which originally was a powerful element of strength has been crushed out by the mysterious management of the war, and disappointment and discontent substituted for cheerfulness and hope. The last hair's weight seems now to have been added to the camel's back, by the enormous bounties being offered to new recruits, while these veterans are denied the arrearages of pay needed to provide for their families the indispensable supplies for the coming Winter. In consequence, the old regiments are mere skeletons, and the dissatisfaction prevailing is so great as seriously to impair their efficiency. A cure could easily be administered by filling up the regiments, putting the old volunteers on a par, pecuniarily, with the new ones, making prompt payment of arrearages and officering the divisions with fighting Generals.

THE REBELS STRONGER THAN EVER.

An officer, whose official duties have led him a good deal into the rebel lines of late, including Richmond, reports that the rebels never were so strong, in a military sense, as at present. Their ranks are full and continually increasing; the discipline is rigid and effective, and their Commissariat and Quartermaster's organization greatly improved. In other words, we are giving them the time invaluable to insurrectionists, for creating and perfecting a system of Government which every day renders more formidable. A few months more, it is calculated, will add to their strength the prestige of foreign recognition, and render them unconquerable.

HORSES ALL SENT TO M'CLELLAN.

It is impossible for officers not belonging to the Army of the Potomac to obtain Government horses, as they are all sent to Gen. McClellan's command as fast as received here. This would seem to show that there is no good cause for the charge that officials here are disposed to withhold from that command the means for efficient operations.

THE NEW-YORKERS PAROLED AT HARPER'S FERRY.

At the request of Gen. Wadsworth, the New-York regiments captured at Harper's Ferry and released by the rebels on parole of honor not to serve against them during the war, and who were sent West with a view of operating against the Indians, have been ordered back to New-York. They are about 3,600 in all, and were greatly dissatisfied at being ordered to frontier duty.

CHANGE IN MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.

Assistant Surveyor Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. A., has been ordered to relieve Surgeon J. T. Brinton, U. S. Volunteers, as member of the Examining Board for candidates applying for admission into Corps of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

CHANGE OF MEDICAL PURVEYOR AT CAIRO, ILL.

Medical Storekeeper Stevens has been assigned to duty as Acting Medical Purveyor at Cairo, Ill., *vice* Surgeon Taggart.

REBEL PRISONERS SENT IN BY SIGEL.

The following rebel guerrillas were sent in by Gen. Sigel, on Friday.

Louis Pettit, Company B, Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment.

G. P. Garner, Company F, Fourteenth Virginia Regiment.

James N. Wood, Company K, Second Virginia Regiment.

Frederic Moon, Henry G. Ball and John A. Spriggs were also sent in as prisoners of State, together with three prisoners of war. Spriggs was formerly a clerk in the Post-office in Richmond.

GEN. GRIFFEN UNDER A CLOUD.

In the course of the Martindale trial, Gen. Griffen, who was sent back to his command by Gen. Fitz-John Porter before his evidence could be taken, was summoned back by order of the Court, and refused to return, giving as a reason that Gen. McClellan could not spare him from his place on the field. He was informed in reply that he need not return, but that charges would be preferred against him for the refusal to obey orders.

REBEL DESERTERS AND REFUGEES.

Lieut. Tuells, Thos. W. Coleman and Philip Sharper were picked up on Thursday by one of our gunboats, on the Virginia shore of the Lower Potomac, and brought to this city. Two refugees from Richmond—a man and his wife—were also taken on board near the mouth of Jackson Creek. They were sent to the Old Capitol Prison till they can be examined.

REBELS FROM FAIRFAX SENT UP.

George C. Ordman and Robert E. Newman, Secessionists from Fairfax, were sent up to the Old Capitol Prison, on Friday, on a charge of treason.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR LEAD WIRE.

S. P. Brown, Navy Agent here, has advertised for proposals for 750,000 pounds of lead wire for the use of the Ordnance Department, to be delivered within ten days from the acceptance of the bid.

NEW MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF HOSPITALS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Surgeon B. Norris, U. S. A., who has been absent five years in New-Mexico, has been ordered to report to the Medical Director in Philadelphia, as Medical Director of the Hospitals there.

PROPORTION OF DEMOCRATS IN THE ARMY.

Instances like the following throw light upon the disputed question as to the relative proportion of Democrats and Republican Union soldiers in the army. In a regiment raised in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, two companies, containing one hundred and eighty-six men, were canvassed, and only three Democrats were found, against one hundred and eighty-three Union men.

SALE OF CONDEMNED BACON.

A large sale of condemned bacon was made to-day, by order of the Navy Department, for four and two-thirds cents per pound.

THE FAMILY OF CLARK MILLS RETURNED.

The family of Clark Mills, the sculptor, have returned to this city from a tour of several months to the South of Europe.

TAKEN FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.

The Gilmor House, Baltimore, has been taken by Government for hospital purposes.

THE CONTRABANDS NOT A BURDEN ON THE GOVERNMENT.

The following important letter is from the Superintendent of Contrabands at Washington to Governor Yates:

CONTRABAND DEPARTMENT, CAMP BARKER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1862.

To His Excellency Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois:

SIR: From testimony deemed by me reliable, I learned yesterday that, in an address lately made in Southern Illinois by an Ex-Member of Congress, the representation was made that in Washington, at the present time, no less than 40,000 "contrabands" were *subsisted and clothed* at Government expense. Now a statement coming from a source so high, where the individual is supposed to know the facts, would tend to influence mischievously a large class of our citizens who have no correct means of obtaining the facts. Thus I felt it my duty to communicate with you, after advising with some of your friends in Washington, putting you in possession of the facts, which you are at liberty to use as you may deem best for the cause of truth and justice.

The facts are as follows: On the 16th of last June I was appointed by Gen. Wadsworth Superintendent of the contrabands at "Duff Green's Row," Washington, where I found about 400 persons, young and old. Since my appointment, up to the present time, no less than 3,600 contrabands, of both sexes and of all ages, have passed through my hands.

Of the above number, all but 675 have gone out, either to do for themselves, labor in private families, or work for the Government. The 675 (our present number) includes 120 who have been sent us from the various military encampments in and about Washington, and from the hands employed by the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, and are sent to us for medical treatment. Then we have about 20 who are employed at 40 cents per day in the service of the camp. Besides these, quite a number of the remainder go out during the day to wash for the sick soldiers at the hospitals, and return to their families at night in the camp. This leaves a small balance of those too old and infirm for profitable labor, or too young to go to service. And even the mothers, with their large and dependent families, have husbands in the army or navy, and have been sent to us for protection and sustenance, while their husbands are employed by our army.

As to clothing, the Government has not at any time furnished these people with any, *not even blankets*, except in a few cases. Northern benevolence, through the "National Freedmen's Association," and the "Colored Contraband Relief Association," have thus far furnished the clothing for these destitute ones. Thus we see, in the light of these facts, that all the cry raised by alarmists about "contrabands" being a burden to the Government is the creation of the fancy of designing politicians.

Then, again, the cry which is so often raised by these same designing men, that the North will be crowded with "niggers," and that the poor whites will have to suffer in consequence, is alike without foundation; for while applications are daily made by persons from all of the Northern and Western States, and the most liberal offers of pay made to these people if they will consent to go, yet not *one* in a *hundred* can in anywise be persuaded to go North.

Thus, when the question of Government burden for 40,000 "contrabands" is considered in the light of truth, it is reduced to 400; while the thousands of those who some have hoped to see emigrating to the North and West, go into the column of units.

The thousands expended by Government for clothing the "contrabands," turns out to be just nothing, and the "*idleness*" spoken of is, in the light of truth, speedily converted into erecting fortifications, diligent and laborious toil in all the servile departments of the Government.

No, instead of these people being a drug on the hands of the Government, *ten* could be to-day employed, while we have but one to furnish.

Yours, respectfully,
D. B. NICHOLS,
Superintendent of Contrabands at Camp Barker.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 26.

IMMEDIATE ACTIVITY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The indications in all quarters are such as to give assurances that both the army and the navy will not much longer remain inactive, but will commence a plan of operations promising the accomplishment of the most important results. The preparations for this purpose are nearly completed, and of such an extent as to preclude even the probability of failure, and to answer all demands from public and private sources for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, with a view to the prompt suppression of the rebellion.

The appointment of Gen. Rosecrans to the command of which Gen. Buell has just been relieved, is owing to the vigor but recently so conspicuously displayed by him, and as a compliment to his fine qualities as a soldier. Equal energy and ability will be expected of all intrusted with similar important duties. And there is also authority for stating that the Administration is determined that further injurious delays shall no longer be a subject of general complaint. The programme, of course, includes an early movement of the Army of Potomac.

RECONNOISANCES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC.

There have been several reconnoisances during the past week on the Southern side of the Potomac, and much valuable information obtained concerning the position of the enemy. Gainesville, New Baltimore, Hay-Market, Thoroughfare Gap, Dumfries, Stafford Springs, Warrenton Junction, Manassas Junction, and other places, were within their fields of observation. Our troops had occasional skirmishes, and both sides lost a few men in killed, wounded and prisoners. A scouting party who returned to Sigel's headquarters last night, report that the rebel General Mumford, with a force of 1,500 men, was at Purcellville, about twelve miles west of Leesburgh, on the road to Snicker's Gap. A large patrol of the enemy is at Leesburgh, Middlebury and Waterford.

MUST BIVOUAC ON THE MARCH.

According to an order just issued from the War Department, troops in actual campaign must be prepared to bivouac on the march, the allowance of tents being limited. Hospital tents, being for the sick and wounded, must not be diverted from their proper use.

TAX STAMPS.

The regulations for procuring tax stamps subject the people on the Pacific Coast to inconveniences and delays, owing to the distance from Washington, and remittances being required for their purchase. A telegram of more than six hundred words has been received at the Treasury Department upon this subject from Government officers in San Francisco, in which, as a remedy, the request is made that an agency for the sale of stamps be established in that city. Satisfactory arrangements will doubtless be made.

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

With the news of the complete triumph of the Liberals in the United States of Colombia, late New Granada, comes also the information, through distant official sources, that Gen. Mosquera's Government has been recognized and its ministers and consuls received by the Governments of Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, and Mexico. The Ministers of France and Great Britain have been received by Mosquera's Government, but Mr. Buxton, the Minister of the United States, has not been received, because Messrs. Paraga and Murill, the representatives of Colombia, now in New-York, have not yet been received by the United States Government.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander McCann has been detached from the *Maratanza*, and ordered to the command of the *Hunchback*.

Acting-Lieut. Calhoun has been detached from the *Hunchback*, and ordered to the command of the *Ladona*.

Lieut.-Commander C. S. Norton has been ordered to the *Maratanza*.

Acting-Master W. G. Saltonstall has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Commodore Hull*.

Acting-Master L. Nathan Lewis has been ordered to the steamer *Vanderbilt*.

A COURT OF INQUIRY FOR GEN. M'DOWELL.

At the request of Major-Gen. McDowell, a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Gens. Hunter, Cadwallader and Garfield, will meet in this city to-morrow, to investigate the military conduct of that gentleman.

Union War Meetings.

The following is a list of places at which, under the auspices of the Union State Central Committee, Messrs. Raymond, Wadsworth, Hamilton, Noyes, Alvord, Bruce, Phelps, Greeley, Cochrane, Stanton, Dickinson, Briggs, and other well-known orators, will speak:

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

Batavia—Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. Benj. F. Bruce.
Schenectady—Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Elmira—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Dennis McCarthy, Esq.
Poughkeepsie—Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., Hon. Jas. A. Briggs.
Oneida—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28.

Troy—Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., Hon. Charles A. Phelps.
Utica—Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Warsaw—James Wadsworth, Hon. B. F. Bruce.
Albion—Thos. G. Alvord, Hon. James A. Briggs.
Corning—Horace Greeley.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

Waterville—Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.
Rochester—Hon. Chas. A. Phelps, Hon. Jas. Wadsworth.
Buffalo—Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Geneseo—Hon. B. F. Bruce, Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.
Cazenovia—Dennis McCarthy, Horace Greeley.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

Cooperstown—Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.
Lyons—Dennis McCarthy, Esq., Hon. B. F. Bruce.
Hornelsville—Hon. Henry J. Raymond.
Olean—Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane, Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Lockport—Hon. Charles A. Phelps, Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Dansville—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Hon. James A. Briggs.
Brooklyn—Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. Henry A. Foster.
Owego—Hon. Horace Greeley.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31.

Canandaigua—Hon. B. F. Bruce, Hon. Charles A. Phelps.
Auburn—Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., D. McCarthy, Esq.
Binghamton—Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Jamestown—Hon. H. B. Stanton, Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane.
Mt. Morris—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Dr. James C. Jackson.
Syracuse Mass Meeting—Hon. Jas. A. Briggs, Jas. Wadsworth, Horace Greeley.
Kingston—Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Hon. Henry A. Foster, Hon. George T. Pierce, and Hon. James Graham.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

Middletown—Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. A. J. Hamilton.
Penn Yan—Hon. B. F. Bruce.
Dunkirk—Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Buffalo—Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane.
Ellenville—Hon. Henry A. Foster, Hon. Geo. T. Pierce and Hon. Jas. Graham.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Enemy Reported to Have Evacuated Winchester.

A MOVEMENT TOWARD GORDONSVILLE.

Heavy Rain and Rise in the River.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 26, 1862.

We have no reports to-night sustaining the rumors current here, of fighting on the Upper Potomac.

The enemy is reported in Frederick to have evacuated Winchester, and to be moving toward Gordonsville.

A heavy rain-storm is prevailing there, as well as here, which bids fair to raise the Potomac.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

The air is again filled with rumors and promises of an onward movement, and as the story about a want of clothing and shoes has been demolished, on semi-official authority, it is hoped that the rumors of an advance in the present instance will prove to be correct. If there is none very soon, the people will be apt to demand the true reason, and continue their demand until they get it.

The first struggle will, of course, be at Winchester, unless Lee concludes to vacate the place, and of this there are at present no prospects. On the contrary, the evidence is conclusive that the position has been strongly defended—that supplies in large quantities are daily arriving, and that reinforcements are also constantly pouring in. Fears are expressed that Bragg's army (now almost useless where it is) may be sent on to aid that of Lee, in the event of a collision with our forces; should this be the case, we shall be heavily overmatched, and our condition, to say the least, most critical. In the event of defeat, the Capitol would be in greater danger than ever, though there are very few here who believe that it could really be captured.

The Richmond papers give us scarcely a glimpse of light with reference to army movements, though they have insinuated for several weeks that Lee was fully prepared and inviting attack. This is probably correct, and if McClellan considers the game a safe one, it is to be hoped he will accommodate the rebel General without further delay.

The occupation of Martinsburgh by the enemy was anticipated over a week ago, but it seems we were powerless to prevent it. A large amount of property belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was destroyed immediately after the occupation.

Letters received here represent the amount of plunder secured by Bragg in Kentucky, and successfully removed by him, to have been enormous; sufficient, if carefully used, to subsist his army for two months at least.

We have nothing later from Nashville—indeed it is extremely difficult to obtain reliable intelligence from thence, as the city is completely cut off from communication with the North. With Bragg's army at large, the position of Nashville is not thought to be a very safe one, though it is believed that an attempt to capture it by storm would lead to its destruction at the hands of its Union occupants.

The latest advices from New-Orleans make no mention of the probable course Gen. Butler would pursue on the confiscation question, though it is known that quite a number have refused to acknowledge their allegiance to the Government. One authority intimates that the General will not be overharsh with those persons, while another letter reads directly the reverse, and asserts that he "will carry out the law to the letter."

There are rumors that Gen. Butler acts altogether independently of Major Shepley, the Military Governor of the State, who is a mere cypher in the hands of the former, and seldom consulted in the management of affairs. In other words, Gen. Butler assumes the entire control of matters without regard to the presence of any other officer.

ARGUMENT OF THE INACTION PARTY.

From the Washington Star of Friday.

We see no more wisdom in the current "On to Richmond" cry than in that which superinduced the original Bull Run disaster; nor do we perceive anything disheartening in the current situation. Why, we proceed to explain.

Up to July last everything went well with our arms. At that time the rebel scheme for taking advantage of the mistaken policy of short-sighted men in Congress (in stopping recruiting)—conscripting—came into full operation, enabling Jeff. Davis & Co. to essay to play their last card—that is, to attempt to wrest Kentucky and Maryland from the Union, knowing well that if successful, Missouri would fall into their hands without a struggle, as an inevitable consequence of that success. It also involved the capture of Philadelphia, with power to dictate terms of peace, separation, &c., this Winter, from Philadelphia. The comprehensive plan of a rebel Fall campaign has utterly failed.

Instead of reclaiming Maryland and occupying Pennsylvania, Lee has been repulsed and driven back across the Potomac, with (to him) irreparable loss of veterans, arms and other military necessaries. Ere these rebel Fall campaigns were inaugurated, their *every available man under thirty-five years of age* were forced into the ranks. Since that time they have been getting accessions only of men over thirty-five; or, in other words, from the class that cannot furnish more than one-tenth as many persons fit to stand the hardships of such campaigning as theirs, as persons under thirty-five can stand. The consequence is that their supply of men to be made food for powder has practically ceased. How completely their two unsuccessful campaigns have exhausted their supplies of arms, clothing, &c., is proved not only by the facts that the regiment of boys and old men doing provost-guard duty in Richmond is armed for the most part with pikes, and the squads of men over thirty-five being sent forward to Lee go to him unarmed, but also by the utter destitution in which a large portion of their army around Winchester is now shivering.

On the other hand, we are now but fairly getting into the field the 600,000 (best men for the service that have so far taken up arms for the Union) called for last Summer. But three regiments of all this immense new force were in action up to the retreat of the rebels back into Virginia, though a dozen more were in the field at that time. Already more than a third of the 600,000 are "in line" in the West, in this quarter and elsewhere, and three-fourths of the balance have been "mustered in," and are daily arriving where required. There is no question that in thirty days every man of the 600,000 will have been obtained, and be armed and equipped and in the field, if "the Governors" vouchsafe to send them along as requested. While we will have been getting these 600,000 additional soldiers, the rebels will not have been able to add an accession of 60,000 men to their armies. Our supplies of arms, clothing, munitions, &c., will have been increased in the same time *pari passu* with this increase of our armies. They have already used up their last procurable gun, blanket and wagon.

In a very brief period to come, we may also remind the reader we shall have afloat a fleet of iron-clads, which, coöperating with our greatly increased armies, will render the fall of Charleston and Mobile—the only ports through which the rebellion now gets its European assistance that has alone enabled it to keep its head above water up to this time—a speedy certainly, beyond peradventure.

Under these circumstances, instead of seeing disasters in delay, we percive nought but rendering the assurance of speedy, conclusive success, doubly sure.

Nothing, under such circumstances, could be more unwise than to seek to bring on a decisive engagement at this time. Besides throwing away all these advantages of delay, it strikes us that we have everything to lose and nothing whatever to gain by so doing. Let us suppose that goaded on by renewed radical importunities upon the Executive branch of the Government, Gen. McClellan shall, next week, advance against the enemy posted in the position near Winchester the latter may select. If Lee accords him battle, it must necessarily take place with the advantage of position wholly on his side—worth at least to him an accession of fifty thousand veterans. If the battle be even a drawn one, the practical defeat involved in it will injure our cause most grievously.

If, on the other hand, we gain some advantage, Lee will instantly fall back, say two days' march, to some mountain-pass, which he can hold for a brief time with 10,000 men against 100,000, and will send Stuart around on another raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, with our troops withdrawn from guarding the Potomac, still one feasible ford from opposite Leesburgh to the Alleghanies. Such a raid would be far more successful than his last one. Let us say that McClellan again advances against Lee, posted in a mountain pass two days' march below Winchester, and again gives him battle. The result, though it be L.'s expulsion therefrom, will surely cost us a sacrifice, in killed, wounded and missing, five times as great as that of the most advantageously posted enemy. In that way it is not impossible that McClellan may beat Lee clear back to Staunton; fighting a succession of battles in mountain passes, which will reduce his army fifty thousand men, while they reduce Lee's not more than ten thousand.

Cui bono? To find simply that he has forced Lee a hundred miles nearer to his base of supplies, and, in so doing, advanced so far from his own base of supplies that his army remaining after these battles will be unable to fight more, because being all necessary as flank and rear guards! From Winchester down to Staunton the feasible roads all lay within striking distance of wooded mountains, inaccessible to our troops, from which a force of but a thousand guerrillas, who know the country well, can make it absolutely necessary for McClellan to employ 30,000 men at different points in watching to prevent them from breaking up his line of communication with his rear—which, if done, must necessitate his immediate retreat out of Virginia.

These are all plain truths which have not been considered by the "On to Richmondites" of the present hour. We think they should have more weight with those who have the power to order McClellan to advance down the Valley, than all the howlings of all inconsiderate and uninformed persons in the land.

On the other hand, if McClellan elects to keep Lee's army shivering in its nakedness in the valley for but a month, its sufferings in that time, as it is conceded, will have immensely reduced its efficiency. The elements will, in that time, so reduce the number of fords as that ten thousand men will be a more efficient guard against a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania than fifty thousand are to-day.

Swinging his army around, and making his front extended from Warrenton or Leesburgh to Harper's Ferry, he can then surely force Lee instantly to abandon the valley, because he will threaten his communication with Richmond under circumstances under which he can—if Lee accepts battle—in forty-eight hours be reinforced by forty or fifty thousand troops from this immediate vicinity, that cannot venture from here now, because Lee's army is practically between McClellan and the Federal capital.

But we have not the least idea that Lee will fight under such circumstances. He will hasten back to Richmond, to be compelled on arriving there to break up his army, sending one portion to the defence of Charleston, another to the defence of Mobile, another to that of Wilmington, N. C., and still another portion to the defence of Savannah; for by that time we will probably have the fleet of iron-clads, backed by an army forty or fifty thousand strong, on the ocean, steering for one of these four important points—the rebels will not know which.

We respectfully submit that when matters come to that situation, it will be *the* time for McClellan's serious advance on Richmond, *up James River*—or, possibly, *viâ* Fredericksburgh.

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Harper's Ferry:

"The artillery and cavalry regiments, to a certain extent, have been replenished with new horses, and the old stock turned out. Large droves of the lean and hungry kind have been limping their way toward Frederick and Washington, for the purpose of being assorted. The best are retained and turned out to grass, while those of the mummy order are sold to the highest bidder. There being several large tanneries in Frederick—I suppose the proprietors will have their eyes open to the chances offering.

Since the soldiers have been getting their new clothes, old dilapidated uniforms are, or were, lying around loose. A number of men have been going round with wagons, carefully gathering them up, with all the movable property thereon contained, for the purpose of transferring said worn-out habiliments to some woolen factory, to be made into shoddy. Great loads have been gathered and hauled away; in fact, enough has been gathered to make thousands of dollars for those engaged in the filthy but lucrative business. Even the old 'duds' left behind by the skedaddling Secesh have been as carefully gathered.

A pontoon bridge was commenced this morning at Berlin, some five miles before this point, for the purpose of crossing the Potomac with a little more speed than heretofore. From the manner in which they do their work, I am inclined to believe it will be finished by noon to-day. The pickets extend some distance out in Loudon County, and since the destruction of Capt. Dugg's independent guerrilla band, many of the refugees can now go home in safety.

The boats for this bridge are precisely the same as those used on the Peninsula for the purpose of crossing the Chickahominy and other streams. It is with great rapidity the bridge is formed. The launching of a large pontoon boat is done as quickly as upsetting a load of wood, and the men seem to know their business well. A good many of the men employed in this branch of the Government service are lumbermen from the State of Maine. The rebels say it is no use for them to destroy a bridge, as we carry a couple of hundred yards of bridge with us, and can build a bridge as quick as they can destroy one.

Quite an extensive business in bread has been carried on since the army arrived here by the sutlers. They got a load of bread at Frederick at the rate of five cents per loaf. They retail these to the soldiers at ten cents. The bread is sweet and good, and well worth the price at which it is sold, after hauling it such a distance.

Those who have been dealing in it have made as high as fifty dollars a trip of two days. So many are now engaged in the business that the sales are not so rapid, and the consequence, of course, is smaller profits, as 'time is money' out here."

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Capture of a Cavalry Patrol—Return of Col. McLean—From Culpepper Direct—A Patrol Fired Upon at Thoroughfare Gap—A Skirmish Near Catlett's Station—Capt. Conger, Lieut. Conger and Six Men Missing—Death of Capt. Loomis, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CENTREVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

I see that a cotemporary of the TIMES published a statement to the effect that Gen. Sigel has moved his headquarters from Fairfax Court-house to this place. No such change has been made, and so far as I have been able to ascertain no such movement is contemplated. When Gen. Sigel moves, I venture the prediction—though neither a prophet or the son of a prophet—that he will not make a stop at Centreville, but will go far beyond. The rumor referred to doubtless originated in a proposition to relieve Gen. Stahl's command here by Gen. Schurz's Division. Even this change is not fully determined upon.

A CAVALRY PATROL CAPTURED.

There has been a small cavalry force for several days past, stationed at Manassas Junction. Yesterday another patrol of forty men, under Lieuts. Patterson and Dorsey, of the First Maryland Cavalry, proceeded to the same point, and at 2½ o'clock P. M., moved on toward Bristow Station. While passing through a piece of woods by file, a rebel cavalry force dashed through the column, and it is understood, captured the officers named and thirty men. John Giles, of Co. D, First Maryland, escaped, and brought news of the disaster to these headquarters. He reports that only a few shots were fired, and he saw Lieut. Patterson's horse killed. A later report of the affair is to the effect that our men acted in a very discreditable manner, and that the rebel force was smaller than our own. The rebels, it is said, had on blue overcoats, such as are worn by the United States soldiers, and their true character was not discovered until it was too late to offer serious resistance. We shall probably have all the facts to-day. This is not the first time, by any means, that the rebels have gained an advantage over our troops by wearing similar clothing; so many of the rebel cavalry hovering about this vicinity now have blue clothing, that it has become necessary to have other means of identifying our own troops than by their clothing. On the last reconnoissance, a signal and a countersignal were given out, so as to avoid the possibility of any mistake being made.

RETURN OF COL. M'LEAN.

Col. McLean, commanding the Second Brigade of this command, arrived here last evening, having been on a leave of absence to Ohio for the last twenty days. He returns in good health and spirits, and was welcomed by his whole command with three hearty cheers. Col. McLean is an accomplished and active officer; and while maintaining the strictest discipline, enjoys the confidence, and has secured the love of every man under him.

RETURN OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Four wounded soldiers came within the lines yesterday—direct from the hospital at Little Washington, near Sperryville—the last of the forty left there when the army fell back, under the care of Dr. Dow. Two of these men belong to the Second Maine Infantry, one to the Second Maine Artillery, and one to the Seventy-eighth New-York Infantry. Dr. Dow, a citizen, had ten days' notice to leave the place, and arrived here with his patients, accompanied by his family.

TIRED OF SECESH

A rebel soldier came up to our picket on the Warrenton turnpike yesterday, and gave himself up. He says that he was born in Ohio, but has lived at the South several years. When the war broke out he was forced into the rebel service, and this was the first opportunity he has had to escape. He thinks that the rebels are nearly used up.

FROM CULPEPPER.

I had an interview last evening with a man who was in Culpepper last Sunday, while Gen. Stahl was in front of Warrenton. He left Culpepper Monday and Warrenton yesterday morning. There are 5,000 rebel soldiers at Culpepper, and fresh troops are constantly passing northward—he supposes to join Lee's army. The greatest excitement prevailed there on Sunday, and it was at one time reported that Gen. Stahl had taken Warrenton, and captured the five regiments and three pieces of artillery there. Two regiments of infantry—numbering in all about 700 men—were sent to reinforce the rebel troops at Warrenton on Sunday. He met the captured train of wagons and the prisoners taken by the North Carolina Cavalry, Col. Payne, while guarding it at Haymarket, (not *New*-Market, as I inadvertently wrote it in my account of the reconnoissance,) Monday morning, within a few miles of Culpepper. The train was captured at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, so that in about twenty-four hours the rebels must have pushed forward the worn-out mules attached to the wagons some thirty-six miles; the contents of the wagons had not been disturbed, apparently, when he saw them. He pretends to no knowledge whatever of the rebel movements; he was in Richmond four weeks ago, but saw only a few troops there; it was stated to him there, however, that there was a large force just outside of the city at Camp Lee. What was meant by a "large" force, he has no idea, or, if he has, will not tell. The last of the rebel pickets, he says, he saw at New-Baltimore. This man is a Jew, and has resided several years at the South, so that his statements are not considered the most reliable; the object of his present visit within our lines is, according to his own account, to get away from the rebellion; but he will be carefully looked after.

SPIES IN CAMP.

Two rebel soldiers were inside of our lines yesterday. They had a pass, and were dressed in complete suits of United States infantry uniform. One was identified by a sergeant as being a man who had taken him prisoner in some battle, but the stupid fellow, instead of arresting them on the spot, took the trouble to go and report the fact to his commanding officer, and in the meantime the spies escaped.

A PATROL FIRED UPON.

Major Steadman, of the Vermont Cavalry, yesterday afternoon, with a small force, went on a patrol to the entrance of Thoroughfare Gap, where they were fired upon and two men were wounded, when the patrol had to fall back.

A SKIRMISH—CAPTURE OF CAPT. CONGER, LIEUT. CONGER AND SIX MEN.

Capt. Conger, of the Third Virginia Cavalry, (Union,) with 30 men, went out on a scout yesterday as far as Catlett's Station, where one prisoner was taken and another rebel soldier was shot. Capt. Conger, hearing that there was a rebel force north of him, marched for it, and at about 4 o'clock P. M. came upon about 150 of the rebel cavalry. There being no alternative, he charged upon them, and the bulk of the force escaped; but we regret to state that Capt. Conger, Lieut. S. B. Conger, (brother of Capt. Conger,) and six men, are missing. Capt. Conger was seen to fall from his horse, and it is feared that he is either killed or severely wounded. His horse was recovered, and the balance of the party, under command of a Sergeant, reached here at 11 o'clock last night. They confirm the report of the capture of the party near the same place, under the command of Lieut. Patterson, alluded to above.

DEATH OF CAPT. LOOMIS.

Capt. M. D. W. Loomis, Assistant Quartermaster of this corps, died suddenly at Fairfax Court-house yesterday, at 12 M. He complained of being ill on Wednesday, but was able to attend to his duties up to a few hours before his death. He has occupied the position of Quartermaster in Gen. Sigel's corps for a long time, and was much esteemed by that officer.

LOOKING OUT FOR NO. 1.

A well-kown Staff officer connected with the Eleventh Army Corps has had made a novel as well as new kind of holster for use in the field. He has had some experience in making long marches on horseback, and not having had any occasion to use his pistols for offensive or defensive purposes, he has arrived at the conclusion that the holsters can be appropriated to some better purpose than concealing deadly weapons. With the wants of the last tramp fresh in his memory, he started for Washington a few days ago, and now returns with a pair of model holsters. One side is fitted up so that a good sized demijohn of whiskey can be carried in it, and the other has apartments for sausages, sandwiches, &c., &c. As he assures me that I shall have a taste of the whiskey when out again on a reconnoissance, if I won't expose this nice little arrangement, I, having a selfish interest in the matter, shall refrain from giving it publicity.

RETURN OF ARMY WOMEN.

Six army women, who were left behind when this corps abandoned Sperryville, early last summer, came within our lines yesterday—the rebel authorities refusing to let them leave before. During their detention within the rebel lines they have lived in the country with farmers and were treated very well.

CONSCRIPTS AND NEGROES.

The rebels in Secessia are busily engaged just now in running off to Richmond and beyond negroes and conscripts. A Union man just from below Culpepper, says that he saw droves of negroes and white men on the road at different points—all strongly guarded. He does not exactly know which excited his pity most—the white or black men. Both classes deserve the pity of all. One goes to fight against his will and the other to be sold to a strange master—neither knowing the fate that awaits him. He says the rebels believe that one half of the people in the North yet sympathize with them, and many are anxiously awaiting the time (which they believe to be near at hand) when a party will rise at the North of sufficient influence to compel the government to let the South alone.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 24.

The *John A. Warner* left here last evening with a flag of truce for Aiken's Landing. She was expecting to remain till the steamboat *Express* arrived, with some three hundred Confederate prisoners, from Washington for Richmond. Owing to some misunderstanding the *Express* arrived at 12 M. to-day, without the Confederate prisoners, but laden with grain and meal. The *Warner* will be due here to-morrow from Aiken's Landing, and is expected to bring down several hundred paroled Union prisoners.

The army and navy seem to be at war with each other, and where the army are now tearing down the Hygeia, the navy are constructing the buildings on the same ground.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Of *Les Miserables* we may write, finished. The American rendering is also completed. Victor Hugo now has permission to commence another story equally good—his translator is at liberty to resume the study of French in which he evidently was rather rudely interrupted. Gavroche, the phenomenal *gamin*, to our great sorrow, is dead, and the life-sands of that amiable convict, Jean Valjean—pronounced by ambitious beginners in French, Jaw Valjaw—have run out beyond the reach of the most retired physician. The smoke has lifted and drifted away from the fatal barricades of June, and the men who fought so bravely and died so grimly behind them are swept away out of sight—buried anywhere but in Père le Chaise. The daughter of the wretched Fantine, by the transmutation of favorable circumstances, becomes a happy wife and mother. One way or another, by marriage or by death, the misery of the miserables is ended, and the inexorable curtain rings down on all the characters, good and bad.

We are really sorry that the brilliant, provoking play has ended. We could have followed with unflagging interest its sparkling changes and combinations until Cosette were lost in her children, and Jean Valjean forgotten in a long line of virtuous galley slaves. But this bliss was not to be. The same jealous Providence that, according to our author, put an extinguisher on Napoleon at Waterloo, because he interfered vexatiously with divine plans, and stood generally in the way of their consummation, perhaps stepped in here and decided when it was necessary for its own safety that the candle of the novelist should be snuffed out. Possibly we are wrong in this supposition, but the reasoning whereon we build is Hugo's own. He refers the result of battles to direct divine interposition, and the same agency is quite as competent to decide how the shedding of ink shall go, and when it shall cease, as the shedding of blood. A novelist may stand quite as squarely in God's way as Napoleon did. Certain it is that Hugo's modesty no more than his logic will prevent his adopting this conclusion. For a supreme self-consciousness—or rather a persistent self-assertion—crops out on every page of his work, and would be excessively amusing did it not oftener prove eminently provoking. Thus, after groping through one of those long, seemingly interminable passages, in which he delights, where for some time not a ray of meaning is to be seen, and we seem to touch darkness on all sides, when at last a truth sparkles out in broad sunlight like a diamond at the opening of a mine, and we start dazzledly back, saying, Genius,—a voice interrupts and says, No, HUGO! And we discover that the voice belongs to the author. Not content with standing in the pit himself and clapping, he makes all his characters *claqueurs*—and very unfortunately they almost always applaud at the worst passages. He patronizes Providence in a rather amusing fashion; petting, praising and scolding the Deity by turns, as though it were a Duke, whom he dined with occasionally. He advises on the affairs of the universe, and draws by insinuation neat little comparisons between Heaven and Hugo, which turn not always to the advantage of the former. In short, amid much that is brilliant and witty, and something to be thankful for in this day of dulness, he writes a great deal that is stuff. Alps on alps of bombast and exaggeration arise on each other's shoulders through the whole course of his work, but beneath and through all there runs a thread of the finest gold—gold so fine that it is pity some critics have thought necessary to gild it.

The chief trouble we find with Hugo is, that when he intends to be philosophical or sentimental, he is simply mad. And his madness makes itself manifest in wordiness. He is a prosy madman. Tradition tells that Cambronne at Waterloo, in reply to the English summons to surrender, uttered a word that young ladies will scarcely find in their abridged French dictionaries, and one that their professors will assure them does not belong to the language. Forthwith Hugo flies into a philological frenzy, and devotes a chapter or two to chanting the sublimity and grandeur of Cambronne's syllabic answer. This instance is representative. Fishing in out of the way places for the sublime, he brings up only the ridiculous, and meaning to descend, he rises into sublimity, when he least premeditates it. But he says some of the wittiest, queerest things we have seen for many a day. Behind the barricades he keeps his characters constantly loading and firing off epigrams like bullets. To our thinking, there is something very funny in what one of them says of the cat. The royal cannon are about opening on the barricades, when one of the insurgents sees a cat climbing along the house-tops: "What is the cat?" he exclaims. "It is a correction. God, having made the mouse, said: Hold, here I have made a blunder! So he made the cat. The cat is the erratum of the mouse. The mouse, plus the cat, is the revised and corrected proof of creation." It may be objected, however, that here Hugo is as wrong as he is witty. We may fairly suppose the cat was made first. Cat needed employment and was hungry—hence mouse. The greater included the less. It might with quite as much reason be said that God, having made the frog, discovered he had made a blunder, and so made the Frenchman. That Frenchman is the erratum of frog; and that the frog *plus* the Frenchman is the revised and corrected proof of creation. Or it might as well be contended that the Alderman is simply an inclusive postscript correcting that delicious blunder in the original manuscript of the universe, commonly known as green turtle. On the contrary, Aldermen—hence callipash; and so on through all creation. Some of God's creatures must eat, and necessarily others must be eaten. Paraphrasing the famous lines of the poet, may we not reasonably conclude:

The pleasure is as great
In being eaten as to eat.

We advise the multitude to read *Les Miserables*. They will get some new ideas from it, and better still, get rid of some old ones. They will find the most brilliant battle pictures that ever were painted—pictures that fairly exhaust word-color. Once read, these pictures are framed in the memory forever. There is much, too, to be learnt of French character from the work. Exaggeration, of course, abounds, but it is a fact that though the Frenchman generally chooses an attitude to die in, he will yet stand and die when one of another nation would be very apt to dodge. There is a good deal of purpose about a French mob. They do not petition—they build barricades. They are fond of making speeches, but they punctuate them with bayonets. In short, not to read *Les Miserables* is to be lamentably behind the literature of the day. Its publication thus far has proved an immense success, and we hope, in behalf of the enterprising publisher, that the day has not yet arrived when he can rest from his labors of passing copies of it over his counters in exchange for the currency of the period.

—When it was first announced that both Henry Ward Beecher and Edward Everett were contributors to the New-York *Ledger*, a singular confusion was produced in the popular mind. Every one supposed that the former gentleman wrote the "Mount Vernon Papers," the latter the "Answers to Correspondents," that form a permanent and prominent feature of that eminently enterprising and valuable journal. Every one, in this instance was wrong, and, indeed, when was every one right? The vernal papers were the result of the unassisted labors of Mr. Everett, while Mr. Beecher contributed a series of papers under the title of "Thoughts as they Occur, by one who keeps his eyes and ears open." These papers, with other little fugitive sermons from the mouth of Plymouth Pulpit, are published in book form by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. The title is not a taking one.

EYES
and
EARS,

staring and gaping at one from the back of a book are alarmingly suggestive of the occulist and aurist, rather than of the clergyman and essayist. Cataracts come swimming before the windows of the soul, and a vague vision of deafness drums at its side doors. But the name, H. W. Beecher—in letters of gold on pictures of silver—goes far to do away with the unpleasant impression produced at first—for this shoulder-hitter of the gospel, as every one knows, strikes as low as he can without hitting below the belt—dealing his blows in the region of the heart. In penning, as in preaching, Mr. Beecher dismisses utterly the conventional vocabulary of time-honored, or rather time-worn ecclesiastical usage, and talks good, plain, honest, every-day English. Those who fancy that piety is done up in sealed and stamped phrases, or mere verbal wrappers, will sit as uneasily under his newspaper ministrations as under his pulpit ones, and find equal reason for doubting his orthodoxy. It must be confessed that Mr. Beecher does not infrequently astonish his hearers—those outsiders and non-communicants who linger in his lobbies as well as the accustomed parish, that have regular seats in proprietary pews. But these are only weak souls, that start and see impropriety when a rifled cannon bolt of thought comes hurtling from a rough spirally-grooved sentence. The penetrating projectiles of the present war could not be shot from the old-fashioned smooth-bore of 1812. There are others who would not raise an eyebrow though their favorite preacher apostrophized the apostle who struck off the ear of the sacreligious centurion that attempted to arrest the Saviour in the garden, with: "Bully for you; why not his head?" For Mr. Beecher is a muscular Christian—muscular in mentality as well as in *physique*. He drops the conventional thin-toned technicalities of the tabernacle and talks to his people just as a father might to his children—a good sensible father, we mean, who didn't whine any. And he writes very much as he preaches. Of the papers before us, all are good, and many excellent. The story of "The Dog Noble and the Empty Hole," has become historical if not classical, and will live long after the Dog Noble is dead and his bark sunk and forgotten. The inconveniences of modern conveniences in first-class houses, too, are capitally set forth, though it is rather to be regretted that the author thinks it necessary to give the name of his furnace maker, trunk maker, boot maker, &c., in this and other of his articles, for many will mistake his direct, honest mention of meritorious names for oblique puffery. We hope *Eyes and Ears* will have some influence over the Ayes and Noes of the approaching election.

—Holmes is one of the few American poets sufficiently American to warrant an American in taking him to his heart, without incurring the unpleasant feeling of having something foreign folded there. Amid the claims of more pretentious and portentious poets, we do not think those of Holmes have ever been sufficiently recognized. There is a rare joyousness about his verses that endears them to us,—they ripple and dance along like a clear mountain brook, throwing back the sunbeams that look into it, and mirroring even the sad willows that sometimes bend over the margin. Of late, they have reflected the clouds that spread darkly over the National horizon, and these latter day poems, originally published in the *Atlantic Magazine*, and now included by Ticknor & Fields, in a new blue and gold edition, that suggests this notice, are the best of the war. "Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline" is a tender poetical appeal, that of itself would have brought back the creature to her home had she not predetermined upon a career of shame, and been a fierce, taloned virago, instead of a wayward sister merely. The "Army Hymn" has been sung by great choirs of marching soldiers, and its tune of Old Hundred should be rechristened New Thousands. But themes of peace awoke the poet's lyre long before the "blossom of war, with a heart of fire," stirred its latent thunder. His humorous poems are among the best of the language. He is funny without being farcical, and amusing without descending to play the buffoon. And when he choses to thrum the light spiritual guitar, he touches it with a master's hand. We thank Ticknor & Field's for this new edition. Many cuumbersome souls profess to dislike blue and gold—they clamor for wide margins and staring type. We, on the contrary, prefer a volume that can be carried in the pocket like a sandwich, and lunched upon in the green fields, away from libraries and library tables.

—*Miriam*, a new novel by Marion Harland, is published by Sheldon & Co. It is one of those charmingly long stories which only a woman can write or tell—the cynical would add, read. But there are very many men—and sensible men, too—who do read, and a great many more who essay to write them—always, however, to make a disgraceful and lamentable failure. The reason perhaps is that we demand more of men, we expect them to know more of life than is shown on the surface or learned from books. There are phases of passion, deep, strong under-currents in life, of which most women know or can know little or nothing, but with which a man is generally made sadly familiar, unless his is the carefully protected life of some boys and all school girls, before he is legally held to have arrived at years of discretion. There are a few women who eat of the forbidden fruit of knowledge, but they seldom write much—when they do speak, the world listens. But the guerdon is less than the sorrow. On the level plain of society, a woman can tread well and confidently enough. They give us charming pictures of the sphere in which they move, or at least of the surface of that sphere; they invent the most exquisite stories, with such cunningly contrived plots, and they weave the web out of their own dear brains so deftly that we all buy, and examine and admire. But when they hold it up, and say this is life, we start back, and say it is not. It is only what a woman sees of life. When they attempt to mirror the side they guess at but are ignorant of, they make amusing blunders. The sentences and sentiments they put into their black-browed, grizzly-bearded ruffians' mouths are such as we might fancy a bandit sheep or a foot-pad kitten would utter. When they imagine they are giving us slang of the stables or the bar-room they are only giving us the pretty *patois* of innocent dairy-maids, or the language of ungrammatical wet nurses. When they deal with masculine ambition or revenge they invariably make it either overleap itself or fall short of the mark. They make a man cut another's throat where a real man would simply kick the hypothetical one down stairs, and *vice versa*. Probably they are betrayed into the same mistakes that a man is when he attempts to imagine or tell what he would do under certain circumstances were he a woman. All this *apropos* of the generality of feminine writings, and not of *Miriam*, which opens and promises well, in spite of its formidable length.

—A very fine edition of De Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* is published by Messrs. Sever & Francis, of Cambridge. De Tocqueville is one of the few foreigners that ever succeeded in comprehending America, but he had a larger brain and a broader soul than is commonly met with. We should pity those who are not *up* to our democracy and its institutions,—not condemn them. This work of De Toucqueville's has so long been a hand-book and a household word, that it is not now necessary to speak critically of it at length. In the present edition the translation has been revised, and in great part re-written, while the additions made to the recent Paris editions now are translated, for the first time. Professor Francis Bowen, of Harvard University, is the American editor, and contributes some valuable notes. In its mechanical execution this edition approaches what it is so very difficult to find in either books or humanity—perfection. James Miller is New-York agent for the work.

—Whoever purchases "*The Game Fish of the North*," believing that it will prove one of those books which "are as companionable as human beings, wise, witty, and entertaining," or expecting to feel on perusing it "as if he were communing with the spirit of old Isaac Walton himself," as the notice which Mr. Carleton, the publisher, accommodatingly places at our disposal modestly predicts will be the case, is likely to be sadly disappointed. The author, who writes under the name of "Barnwell," has enjoyed peculiar facilities in angling for trout and salmon, and the chapters which he devotes to detailing the results of his experience will be read with interest by those who are able to spend six or eight weeks of the summer months along the St. Lawrence, but less ambitious sportsmen will find in any natural history nearly as much information regarding the varieties of fish which they are accustomed to angle for nearer home as they can procure from this volume.

—*Inside Out: A Curious Book by a Singular Man*, is the title of a book published by Miller, Matthews & Clasback. This title will naturally attract attention, but to have called it a ridiculous book by a singularly foolish man, would have been a more taking one still, and one infinitely more truthful. The "work is respectfully dedicated to the first young lady who can truthfully assert that she has read from title page to colophon without skipping." The young lady who squanders time that might be employed in flirting or crocheting in such absurd reading, certainly merits the fate the author promises her. Not content with being intrinsically worthless, *Inside Out* must be outwardly bad, the edges of the book being daubed with a villainous red pigment, which incarnadines the fingers as though one had been dabbling in blood instead of in very weak literature. For cleanliness' sake, *Inside Out* should be turned outside in.

—*Reunido* is the title of a neat little volume of poems, by Mrs. Anna Tellez. Mrs. Brownings so very seldom appear, that we must not incontinently condemn all women writers of verse that fail to reach her lofty standard. To measure the feet of verse, and clothe them neatly, so that they do not shuffle along in a slipshod fashion, but patter musically upon the expectant ear—these are measures of mercy for which we should never be insufficiently grateful. The muse of Mrs. Tellez occasionally syllables words that are oftener heard in prose than in poetry, and which are usually dodged in parlor conversation. Thus "puking" is very good Saxon, and rhymes with some very respectable words, but it is scarcely pleasant to the ear, and we generally find a substitute for it when called on to raise a sentence involving that idea. Mrs. Tellez asks very little favor or indulgence of her readers, however, simply saying in the introduction, "If my book has merit, read it—if not, lay it on the parlor shelf." It is, perhaps, a woman's weakness to wish her book laid on the parlor shelf rather than on the kitchen dresser, but it is only a weakness, and merely involves a harmless little vanity that is common to the sex.

—*The Stars and Stripes in Rebeldom*, is the title of a little book, published in Boston, by T. O. H. P. Burnham (we wish, by the way, Mr. Burnham would drop a few of his initials—they are troublesome to write, and we will willingly recognize him as a man of letters, even if his surname does not come escorted by the whole alphabet.) Unfortunately, in the case of this book, as in too many others, the stars and stripes were carried down into rebeldom by prisoners only. The prisoners in the Parish Prison at New-Orleans, to while away the time when the guard was not shooting at them, started a little paper, which they called the *Stars and Stripes*, and to which the prisoners contributed Certainly circumstances were not very favorable for composition, nor were the facilities for obtaining news quite as convenient as those which our own dailies enjoy. Still, the editors managed to make quite a respectable little journal, which is now republished, that the world may know what can be done in prison. The bucolic press may learn some lessons in enterprise and style from the result attained.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, publish *The Hospital Steward's Manual*, by Joseph Janvier Woodward. In this volume we find a very useful handbook for the surgeon as well as for his attendants. It contains the rules and regulations for hospitals, as established by the United States Government, and is replete with useful hints for the management of these great infirmaries in every department. It not only tells what rations to draw, and how to draw them, but also how to cook them in the most palatable manner for the patients. The operations of minor surgery which fall under the hands of the Hospital Steward, are explained in so terse and simple a manner, that the veriest dolt can scarcely fail to obtain familiarity with them. A copy of the work should be in the hands of all hospital attendants.

—Now that blood-letting is the order and favorite employment of the period, a *Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries*, by John Hatch Power, M. D., published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, should become a very popular work. That it is a useful one none will question. And the same well-considered and critical remarks will apply to a new edition of *Sargent's Minor Surgery*, published by Blanchard & Lea, also of Philadelphia. We commend this book on minor surgery to some of the medical directors of different divisions of our army who hold the rank of Major.

—Simultaneously with the announcement that Rev. A. Peyne, late a member of the State Legislature, has committed suicide, we receive from Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., a copy of the report of the discussion which he had in Philadelphia in the Fall of '58 with the famous Parson Brownlow on the question "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?" All remember the excitement which this debate occasioned at the time, and it is not impossible that the prominence which has recently been given to Parson Brownlow's name may cause a renewed demand for this volume.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. publish a new system of infantry tactics, including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms, with questions adapted to the text, by Lieut.-Col. H. B. Wilson. The book has received the indorsement of several competent and eminent military minds. The critic of general literature, however, might better attempt to review a regiment of soldiers than a book on tactics and military evolutions.

—*A Hand-Book of Mining*, by John S. Hittel, is published by John Wiley, of this City, and a cheap but convenient edition of *Hardee's Tactics*, compiled by Col. W. H. Allen, is published by John Bradburn, successor to M. Doolady.

—The Household Edition of Dickens, illustrated by Darley, and published by Sheldon & Co., receives the addition of *Dombey & Son*, in four bright green and gold volumes.

—Appleton & Co. publish a new English Grammar by G. P. Quackenboss, A. M. It seems to present the study in a striking and interesting form, and will undoubtedly prove quite a valuable addition to the school rooms of the day.

The Magazines.

—*Harper's Magazine* for November is as crisp and cheerful as one of the brilliant Fall days which we are now enjoying. During the sleepy Summer months it dragged heavily now and then, for Harpers, as well as Homers, must sometimes nod; but the Twenty-fifth Volume, of which this number is the *finis*, closes with a rush and flourish such as marks the advent of a stage-coach into one of the towns along its route, where the horses are changed and the passengers fed. J. Ross Browne opens the number with one of his graphically written and illustrated papers. This time he discusses Poland Over-Ground. December will bring us the antithesis, Poland Under-Ground. Mr. Browne bears the same relation to the present generation of travelers that Bayard Taylor did to that now passing off the stage. The latter described countries which few had seen, and was interesting in spite of himself; the former goes over and under ground which has been written of for the last quarter of a century, and surprises the most *blasé* tourist by showing him how much he has left unseen. "A Notable Congress" tells us much that very few people know regarding insects which are nearly omnipresent. Dr. Guernsey condenses Capt. Gronow's interesting book, "The Last of the Dandies," in a manner which will not diminish the desire to read the work itself. To be sure, it is no compliment to the members of a tribe which throngs Broadway on a pleasant afternoon to intimate that they are but imitators, and that the last of a race which they are feebly trying to perpetuate has passed from earth, or is very soon to take his *congé*, but Capt. Gronow demonstrates the fact completely. Mr. Lossing's sketch of the "First Colonial Congress" embodies no new facts and might as well have been written by anybody else; and nearly the same might be said of W. Parker Snow's paper on "Arctic Explorations;" but these articles will both be read with interest by those who insist on having the historical department of the magazine sustained. Miss Prescott's story of "Madeleine Schaeffer" is concluded. "Romola," "Orley Farm," "Mistress and Maid," and "The Small House at Allington" we regard with more liking, as they nearer approach their respective end. It is a manifest improvement, however, to allow them to usurp but one-third the entire number of pages in a single issue; sometimes, when nothing better was at hand, they have been assigned one half of the whole number. It needs the genius of a Morphy, or some one who can play half a dozen games of chess blindfolded, to keep distinct the thread of four or five serials in a monthly magazine, nor should the mental capacity of readers be taxed so cruelly. Of the Editor's Drawer not much can be said. Some jokes, which are not jokes at all, find a place. Those who feel an interest in the Drawer should drop into it a few grains of wit. The two illustrations, "The Regatta on the Steamer" and "The Regatta on the Yacht," seem a little like an after-thought, for the scenes which they represent transpired more than four months ago, and will not recur until next June, but the excellence of the sketches, which are the best that have appeared in *Harper's* for a long time, makes this anachronism pardonable. The poetry of this number is very good. "Non Respondet," by Clarence Stickney, is a nervous and spirited production; and Mr. Shepard's poem, "Autumn," contains some very fine descriptive lines.

—The *Knickerbocker Magazine*, within the past few months, has gone through as many hands as a silver sixpence or a postage stamp would in the same space of time, and assumed as many hues as a dying dolphin is said to. We will not now stop to enumerate all the names that have appeared on the title page as editor and proprietor of late, nor to count up the colors the cover has changed to and from since first it abandoned the purple it was born in. It looks rather pale, still and cold now, but we do hope and trust this simply marks that the crisis of the fever has come and is passing favorably, and that it is not the pallor and quiet that comes with death. That Clark does not sit at the head of the Editor's Table now is very evident—and we are sorry for it. And we miss, too, from the body of the Magazine, those jolly old souls of contributors, who, in the palmy days of Old Knick, stamped themselves so plainly on our memory that we can never forget them. We suspicion that the sea-changes the old gentleman of a magazine has undergone within the past year or two, have scarcely been for the better; but, whether they have or not, our wishes are only for his welfare, and we do sincerely hope that in the present hands he will revive and manifest some of his old strength and brawn, instead of proving to us, as he has done in each instance hitherto, that there is still a lower depth, &c.

—The *Continental* came into existence under a cloud. The smoke of war was in the sky, and on its cover it bore the name of a publisher who did not, in all instances, pay his contributors, or even thank them. But it had an accomplished and popular editor, and he so far brought it out of the cloud, that it is now looming up in the horizon of literature as a light. Additions have of late been made to the editorial corps, and it now stands as follows: Hon. Robt. J. Walker, Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, Charles G. Leland, and Edmund Kirke. The two former, we take it, are the political editors, and the two latter, the literary ones. Mr. Leland is well known from his old *Knickerbocker* connections, and in Mr. Kirke will be recognized the author of that recent remarkably successful book—*Among the Pines*. Richard B. Kimball, author of *St. Leger* and other life studies—one of the honestest and heartiest writers that ever ran a tilt against tinsel and twaddle in literature—appears as a regular contributor. There are other names on the list that are heralds of promise. Altogether, the *Continental* is now a fact—a fixed one—and it has a new publisher. Its chief fault is that it is published in Boston; but this, we fancy, like being born in Hindoostan, is simply an accident and not a matter of choice.

—The *Atlantic* for November opens like a cider-press, with a paper titled "Wild Apples," by the late Henry D. Thoreau. Theodore Winthrop's story, "Life in the Open Air," is continued. Wm. D. Howells, our poet-consul to Venice, contributes a very good poem anent the conversion of one Louis Labeau, famed equally as hunter, trapper, fighter, and religionist. Possibly moved by the approaching overthrow of the American Slave system, Prof. A. D. White discourses at length upon the development and overthrow of the Russian Serf system. "Mr. Axtell" drags the slow length of his incomprehensible body along—how long! oh Lord! how long! Henry T. Tuckerman writes, "At Syracuse." Prof. Agassiz gives further methods of study in Natural History. A very interesting paper, "Blind Tom," is contributed by the author of "Margaret Howth." Blind Tom is an idiotic negro boy of the South, with a remarkable talent for music—possibly Nature put a music-box in him instead of either brain or soul, and its wheels and the wheels of his vitality whirr together. It is well for Gottschalk that the war guards him from the sad necessity of sharing his laurels with this wooly-head. The perusal of this paper, and the knowledge that there is such a curiosity down in Dixie, will make Mr. Barnum thirst for peace.

The article headed "Kindergarten—What is It?" has nothing to do with the late lamented phenomenal human note of interrogation that so puzzled naturalists and shamed the monkeys of the Museum, but treats of a new and sensible school culture for children. "A Picture," by H. E. Scudder, may be a picture, but is certainly not a poem. "Two and One," is a clever story by Miss Hale, but why didn't she go through a simple arithmetical process and call it "Three." How the new Atlantic Cable is to be made we learn from Mr. Geo. B. Prescott. The President's Emancipation Proclamation has inspired both Ralph Waldo Emerson and Epes Sargent—the former very fortunately treats on it in prose, the latter in verse. "The Hour and the Man," is the title of a paper by C. C. Hazewell. It is very bad, indeed, that the hour should have arrived and not the man, and we turn away from anything reminding us of so very apparent a fact. Mr. H. W. S. C. Cleveland tells us how to choose a rifle—the lessons of the hour should teach us all how to use one. In addition, we have the usual reviews and literary notices.

Mr. Seward on the Emancipation Proclamation.

A CIRCULAR TO AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

The following circular from Secretary Seward, which is given to the public in the French journals, bears the same date as the President's Emancipation Proclamation:

Department of State, Washington, Sept. 22.

Gentlemen: You will receive by the mail which will carry you this dispatch evidence which will convince you that the aggressive movement of the rebels against the States remaining faithful to the Union is arrested, and that the forces of the Union, strengthened and reanimated, are again ready to undertake a campaign on a vast scale. If you consult the newspapers, you will easily perceive that the financial resources of the insurrection decline rapidly, and that the means of raising troops are exhausted.

On the other side you will see that the financial situation of the country is good, and that the call for fresh troops, without which the material force of the nation would be seriously crippled, is being promptly responded to.

I have already informed our representatives abroad of the approach of a change in the social organization of the rebel States. This change continues to make itself each day more and more apparent.

In the opinion of the President, the moment has come to place the great fact more clearly before the people of the rebel States, and to make them understand that if these States persist in imposing upon the country the choice between the dissolution of this Government, at once necessary and beneficial, and the abolition of Slavery, it is the Union, and not Slavery, that must be maintained and saved. With this object, the President is about to publish a Proclamation, in which he announces that Slavery will no longer be recognized in any of the States which shall be in rebellion on the first of January next. While all the good and wise men of all countries will recognise this measure as a just and proper military act, intended to deliver the country from a terrible civil war, they will recognize at the same time the moderation and magnanimity with which the Government proceeds in a matter so solemn and important.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Packet-ship Dreadnought.

This ship, about whom some little anxiety has been expressed, as it was said the commander of the rebel privateer *Alabama* had taken a fancy to her, and was looking after her, arrived yesterday morning, after a very boisterous passage of 24 days. Capt. Samuels had heard of the intention of the commander of the *Alabama* while in England, and although admiring his taste, determined to disappoint him, and in consequence, came out of the North Channel and made an extremely northern passage, coasting along Greenland, Newfoundland and Long Island, experiencing much heavy westerly weather. When in lat. 48°, lon. 46° 05', passed a large iceberg. She has a full and valuable cargo, with 165 passengers, all well.

We have it from good authority that our American packets, having emigrant passengers on board, are in no danger from rebel privateers, as an understanding to that effect was had between the owners of "290" and her Captain.

Treatment of Volunteer Soldiers on the Voyage from New-Orleans to New-York.

Eighteen sick and discharged soldiers engaged passage to come North, of Mr. Brott, of the firm of Brott, Davis, & Schons, corner of New-Levee and Gravier-streets, New-Orleans, on the steamer *Cumbria*. Forty-five dollars per man was demanded, for which they were promised good fare, and good accommodations. They agreed to these terms, although twenty-five dollars is the proper price for the passage, and good fare, and gave Mr. Brott, as security for the payment of the passage money, their certificates, which were demanded, for payment, averaging five months' pay, and mileage, which were payable in New-York, and are now in the hands of Mr. I. B. Gager, agent for Mr. Brott, at No. 104 Wall-street.

The fare received was wormy pea soup, wormy salt junk, and wormy hard bread, miserable rotten potatoes and very poor "slops," called tea and coffee. The meals had to be eaten on the bare deck, rain or shine.

The sleeping accommodations were on rough, hard boards, in steerage—no bedding.

The accommodations and fare were by no means equal to that received by the sailors in the forecastle, and what was left by the sailors after their meals was far preferable, when it could be got, to the fare actually received by the soldiers.

The understanding with the Captain and agent when the soldiers engaged their passage was, they should be allowed to eat at the second table, and the Captain and agent stated, as further evidence, that the fare would be good; that they would be willing to eat at the same table with the soldiers—the fare should be such as they were themselves willing to eat.

As there was freight stowed near the steerage occupied by the soldiers, the hatches were closed down in stormy weather and the sick soldiers were ordered on deck, where they were obliged to stand through the storm, on one occasion all night, and stood in water running over their ankles. One very sick soldier was taken out when the hatches were closed, and placed in the coal-bin on deck, where the water washed over him; he died in a few hours after his arrival here.

Citizen passengers who engaged passage in the steerage after the soldiers, were allowed to take the bunks occupied by the soldiers, paying no more, and even less, in some cases, therefor, and at the same time were allowed to eat in the second cabin, and sleep in the same in stormy weather, while the sick soldiers were excluded altogether, and were obliged to shift for themselves, as best they could, on deck.

What can be said of such treatment to sick soldiers, under such circumstances?

The following is a list of some of the names subscribed by the soldiers who received the treatment as above:

(Signed) George F. Morrell, Co. B. 14th Maine.
Corp. Wm. H. Murray, Co. B, 7th Vt.
Chester Derby, Co. A, 7th Vermont.
Michael F. Martin, Co. A, 7th Vermont.
Henry J. Hall, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
James P. McIntire, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
John Austin, Co. D, 7th Vermont.
Francis McNally, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Ellis B. Draper, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Henry W. Dow, Co. F. 7th Vermont.
Henry H. Bell, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Charles A. Parker, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
James Conlin, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
William S. Walker, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
Peter Tatro's mark, X, Co. A, 7th Vt.
George A. Quilty, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
H. Ramscon, cook.

The New-England Soldiers' Relief Association receive most, if not all, of the soldiers who arrive from New-Orleans. Statements similar to the preceding have repeatedly been made, and soldiers arriving have shown by their condition that they were great sufferers. This statement is made public to ascertain from all parties interested the precise truth, and to have prompt and efficient remedy applied.

CHARLES GOULD, Vice-Chairman,
New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway.
New-York, Oct. 25 1862.

Acceptance of Col. Murphy.

In Camp, Oct. 24, 1862, Near Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., informing me of the indorsement by your party of my nomination for Congress in the Ninth District.

I thank you sincerely for this manifestation of your confidence, and the pleasure is made greater by the fact that you acknowledge me as a Democrat, and leave me free to make and keep my own resolution to serve the best interest of the country.

Believe me, truly yours,
JOHN McLEOD MURPHY.
James E. Coulter, Esq., No. 61 South-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Rev. Mr. Conway at the Camp of the "Ironsides."—Rev. Mr. Conway preached to the "Ironsides" in their beautiful camp at Jamaica, Long Island, yesterday. The services were held in the large building occupied by Quartermaster Ballard. The exercises were commenced by singing and prayer, after which Mr. Conway proceeded to address his attentive audience from this text: "Be thou faithful unto death." After dwelling upon the importance of personal faith in God on the part of the soldier, he dwelt upon the value of faith in our country, and in the good cause in which we are engaged, and said in this connection: "There is too little faith in our country, especially here at home. The soldiers in the field believed sincerely that the enemies of our land are yet to be overthrown; this I am convinced of after eighteen months' experience among them. It is the duty of every man and woman to have faith in our country, and to have faith in no one who has not faith in the country, for such as have no faith are demagogues. God is always with those who are fighting for justice and liberty; and I believe we are more right in these respects than our enemies. No person should doubt that it is God's intention to overthrow the slave-power of this country; and whatever be our misfortunes, we should never allow ourselves to doubt this."

The Case of Theodore Myers.—This case, which created considerable excitement on Tuesday last, from the fact that the prisoner Myers, attempted to escape from Judge McCunn's office after being brought there on a *habeas corpus*, terminated yesterday in his being taken to Boston by Detective Wilson, who delivered him to the Massachusetts authorities. Myers was first arrested as a fugitive from justice, but was discharged by Judge McCunn. He was subsequently arrested as a deserter, and placed on Governor's Island. Secretary Stanton telegraphed to have him held despite any *habeas corpus*, and that he should be sent to Boston, which was accordingly done.

Fifth Congressional District.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District having canvassed faithfully the merits of the several gentlemen presented to them for Congressional *nominee*, have very wisely concluded that party should be subservient to the country's welfare, and have joined hands with the Jeffersonians in nominating Capt. John Duffy, of the Old Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Democratic Meeting.—Hon. James T. Brady will speak to-night at the rooms of the Democratic Union Association corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street.

Mr. G. F. Train.—This notorious personage will address the people of this city and vicinity on Friday night at the Academy of Music. The Boston people did not greet their old townsman very hospitably, and it is hardly within the range of possibility that respectable New-Yorkers will put themselves out of their way to listen to highfalutin oratory, or bombastic tirade.

One Thousand Dollars' Worth of Lard Destroyed.—Officer Stewart, of the Twentieth Precinct, discovered about five o'clock yesterday morning that an immense lard tank, in the factory of Messrs. Barnum & White, at the foot of West 40th-street, had burst, doing damage to the amount of $1,000. The property is said to have been partially insured.

Fatal Accident.—Lewis Jenkins, a native of England, died yesterday from injuries received by being accidentally run over by a carriage. Deceased was 33 years of age, and had been for some time past engaged as coachman for a gentleman in Yonkers. Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Accident on Shipboard.—A man named Wm. Perryman, said to be first officer on board the steamship *Pacific*, now lying at the foot of Montgomery-street, was drowned on Saturday evening while attempting to go on board the vessel. Coroner Collin was notified, and will hold an inquest on the case this morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Plymouth Church Sunday School.—The new building intended for the accommodation of the Plymouth Church Sunday-school is now nearly completed, and will soon be ready for occupation. The building fronts on Cranberry-street, and extends to the church edifice in the rear. The first floor is 66 feet long, by 58 feet wide, with a ceiling 20 feet high, and is divided into lecture-room, parlor, reception, and Trustee's rooms. Two stairways lead to the school-room on the second floor, which is 76 feet long, 69 feet wide, and 20 feet in height, with a gallery at the side for the Infant and Bible classes. The former is 43 feet long, by 14 wide, with raised seats. The latter 22 feet long, by 14 feet wide—both opening to the main room by movable sashes. A fountain is introduced in the centre of the school-room. An organ, by Stuart of New-York, has been procured. The building is heated by two furnaces, one at each end. It is ventilated by three shafts from the ceilings and floors, a current of air being produced by gas burning in the shafts. The lecture-room is lighted by a row of small jets round three sides, at the bottom of the cornice, and the school-room by five circular reflectors, placed in the ceiling. The lecture-room is ornamented with a heavy cornice of three feet, running down to the top of columns, which are five feet from the sides; that space forming a beautiful colonade round three sides of the room. The entire cost, without furnishing, is $10,000.

Serious Affray.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock Sunday morning, a party of men who had been indulging somewhat freely at a porter-house corner of Bergen and Powers streets, concluded to go outside for the purpose of wrestling. One of them, named Walter Sammon, taking offence at Thomas Quirck, struck him a violent blow in the face. The latter picked up a piece of flagstone, and throwing it at Sammon, struck him on the head, causing a fracture of the skull. The injured man was picked up in an insensible condition and conveyed to his residence. His condition yesterday was precarious. Sergeant Dufour, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, took Quirck into custody, and locked him up to await a hearing.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city for the week ending Oct. 25 was 122, of which 54 were males and 68 females. The principal causes were: Consumption, 23; marasmus, 8; croup, 9; inflammation of lungs, 8; typhoid fever, 3; disease of heart, 4; convulsions, 10; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 2, &c. Of the whole number, 72 were under 20 years of age, of which [illegible] were under the age of 1 year.

FIRE.—Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a three-story wooden building, corner of Bridge and Water streets, owned by HENRY BASSLIN. The first floor was occupied by PATRICK WALDRON, as a grocery and liquor store, the stock of which was entirely consumed. Loss, $300. The upper part was occupied by several families, who lost all their furniture, and barely escaped with their lives.

DEMOCRATIC WARD NOMINATIONS.—The Democrats of the Sixth Ward have nominated MATTHEW MURPHY for Alderman, and WM. J. OSBORN for Supervisor. In the Seventh Ward, Mr. E. W. BLOOM was nominated for Supervisor. The Twelfth Ward Democracy have renominated DENNIS O'KEEFE for Alderman, and JOHN DRISCOLL for Supervisor.

NEW-JERSEY.

POLITICAL.—On Saturday evening the Democratic delegates to the Third Assembly District, comprising the Fourth and Fifth Wards of Jersey City, met, at No. 102 Newark-avenue, and nominated EZARIAH DRAKE for member of Assembly from that District.

The friends of Hon. SAMUEL A. FRENCH met at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, and nominated him for Sheriff.

A public meeting was held at Washington Hall in Jersey City on Friday night last when a National Union Club was formed and the following named gentlemen were elected permanent officers:—

President.—JOHN GRIFFITH.
Secretaries.—SAMUEL HAINES, and MR. HOLLOWELL.
Treasurer.—J. FLEMING, Jr.
Executive Committee.—J. OWEN ROUSE, JAMES WARREN and Alderman PANGBORN.

The Association will meet at Washington Hall every night until after election.

A mass meeting of the Democracy in favor of sustaining the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war, and all in favor of the same object, will be held at at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, this (Monday) evening, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the various offices to be filled this Fall. The Breckinridge Democracy threaten to break up the meeting.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION—CORONER'S INQUEST.—We published, yesterday, an account of a locomotive boiler explosion in Jersey City, by which five men were killed and several others injured. Coroner GAFNEY, of Jersey City, commenced an investigation, yesterday, which continued until nearly eight o'clock last evening. The evidence went to show that the locomotive was a first-class one, in complete repair, and was capable of sustaining over two hundred pounds pressure of steam to the square inch.

The principal facts in the evidence were stated yesterday. The jury rendered the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that Wm. Root, Alfred Bradbury, Patrick Miscal, Martin Bennett and one man, to the jury unknown, came to their death by the explosion of the boiler of the engine No. 164, near the New-York and Erie Railroad dépôt, on the evening of Oct. 25, 1862. Further, that said explosion was caused by an excessive pressure of steam which was allowed to generate while under the charge of WM. ROOT, engineer.

During yesterday several thousand persons visited the scene of the catastrophe.

The engineer and one of the brakemen were mangled and mutilated in a shocking manner.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—
SATURDAY, Oct. 25, 1862—2 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of Hose Company Number Thirty-two, to have money returned.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By the President—

Remonstrance of George W. Shaffer against the passage of the resolution of the Board of Councilmen rescinding resolution relative to grading and regulating Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Petition of the Inebriates' Reform Society for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and on Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-first-street to Fifty-third-street, on both sides, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Whereas, Many of the gallant spirits who volunteered from this City to aid the General Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion in the Southern States, have offered up their lives, a sacrifice to the great principles for which they were contending, and whose devoted patriotism, stern regard for the integrity of this great Republic, uncompromising hostility to traitors and treason, and unconquerable determination to coerce the rebellious States into submission, and high aspirations to be instrumental in the holy work of preventing the disruption of the Government and the sundering of the bonds that bind the great States of the Union in a common and undivided destiny, should receive, as they richly merit, some appropriate recognition at the hands of the municipal authorities of this City, in order to commemorate their devotion to their country and to perpetuate the recollection of their sacrifices for its behalf to future generations, as well as to be instrumental in inciting emulation in all who may be required or called upon to make like sacrifices under similar or any other circumstances; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby required to advertise for and receive from all person desirous of furnishing one or more designs for a suitable monument to be erected (when ground shall have been selected) to the memory of the volunteers from this City who have fallen in battle in defence of the Union of the States, and that the said Committee be also required to select one from among the number of designs so received that in the opinion of the Committee is the best calculated to promote the object in view.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Froment—5.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following message, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate John J. Phelps, Esq., for Street Commissioner.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Dayton moved that John J. Phelps be unanimously confirmed for Street Commissioner of this City.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Allen, Froment—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between the Ninth and Eleventh avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the City to pay one-half of the expense and the property owners the remaining half.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in the Eighth avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That John Henry Price be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, The the Election Poll of the Fifth District, Twelfth Ward, be removed from the house of Edward Roach, to the house of Adam Illian, corner of Broadway and Manhattan-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the Poll of Election for the Fourth District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at Number Forty-two Prince-street.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, All armies in the civilized world have a certain proportion of cavalry, varying from one-fourth to one-eighth of the entire force, no army for inland campaigns being efficient without it; and

Whereas, It is well known that in all European armies the relative proportion is not only maintained, but in many instances increased, as in the case of England, whose entire army has been increased one-third within the past twenty years, and her cavalry arm been increased in the same time one hundred fold; and

Whereas, It would not be more difficult for any European Power holding Canada or Mexico to launch on our frontiers a larger regular cavalry force than the same number of infantry, as both Canada and Mexico abounding in horses, it is not requisite to ship them from Europe, consequently, aside from the urgent need admitted on all hands, of a large and efficient cavalry force to strengthen our present army, our only safeguard for the future against raids of any description, North or South, is in an effective cavalry, that can overtake and combat on equal footing, the best cavalry in the world; and

Whereas, Cavalry cannot, like infantry, be recruited indiscriminately, and requires a certain amount of instruction before going into the field, and unless composed of good men, and good horses, is inefficient and a useless cost to the country; and

Whereas, It is desirable that New-York City should take the lead in all matters relating to the subject of National defences, by affording aid and encouragement to all desirous of contributing to the efficiency of our armies now in the field, and should be the first to fit out a cavalry regiment that would, in its instruction and material equal, if not surpass any on this continent or the Continent of Europe; and

Whereas, Major H. Robinson, who has been commissioned by the Executive of this State to recruit a squadron of Light Cavalry, has had large experience in the irregular cavalry of Texas and South America, and has thoroughly studied the regular armies of Europe, and has shown his devotion to his country by bringing with him and donating to the City of New-York a quantity of cavalry arms; be it therefore

Resolved, That Major Robinson be and he is hereby respectfully requested to appear before the Joint Committee on National Affairs of this Common Council, with a view of communicating his views and experiences and of advising with the said Committee in reference to the organization of a full regiment of Light Cavalry, to be tendered to the United States authorities by the Governor of the State as a portion of the quota from the City under the recent call of the President of the United States for additional volunteers.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. J. D. Williams for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the same being in full for engrossing resolution passed by the Common Council, and directed by them to be transmitted to the family of the late lamented Colonel William D. Kennedy.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the First Directress of the Wilson Industrial School for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to said institution, and the Comptroller directed to charge the same to account of donations.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from the further consideration of resolutions of Board of Councilmen, that a lamp be placed in front of number one hundred and twenty-six Clinton-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the resolution be concurred in.

Which was carried.

Alderman Chipp moved that the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department be dismissed from the further consideration of report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to undertake forthwith the necessary improvement in the thirty-six inch main leading through the Eighth-avenue, from the Receiving Reservoir to the Distributing Reservoir, by raising the same to a height corresponding to the present grade of the said avenue, or by the substituting of new mains in place thereof, at a similar height, as in the opinion of said Board may be most expedient, provided that specifications be published and estimates received, and that the said work be given to the lowest bidder, in accordance with the Charter.

Which was carried.

Alderman Chipp moved that the same be laid over.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the County Clerk, in reply to resolution of inquiry, transmitting list of Commissioners of Deeds, whose terms of office expired during the present year.

Recommended to be printed in the minutes, and referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant, in favor of the Board of Trustees of the German Roman Catholic St. Nicholas Church, in Second-street, for the sum of eighty dollars, to pay an assessment on their Church property, for the laying of a cross-walk in said street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, flagged, curbed, and guttered, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councimen, with resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the owners of property on the line of said street to pay one-half the cost thereof and the City the remainder.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Resolutions of the Board of Councilman, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Wilson, for the expense incurred in the burial of Acting Colonel A. Arndt, Captain John Freary and Lieutenant John Glass, the bills for said expense to be indorsed by the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Preamble of Board of Councilmen, reciting that the recent fire at number two hundred and seventy-nine Mott-street, on the night of September twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, would have involved a great loss of life and property but for the timely aid of Mr. John McCauley, a member of Hook and Ladder Company number Eighteen, who, by heroic exertions, also saved the lives of three persons at the risk of his own, with resolution that a Special Committee of three be appointed to procure and present to John McCauley a suitable testimonial as a badge of honor for his self-sacrificing exertions as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of the City of New-York, and that the sum of two hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Subsequently the above action was reconsidered and the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the vacant lots in Broadway, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth streets, be fenced in on both sides; also, vacant lots in Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, from the Sixth avenue to Broadway, where not already fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissionor be directed to fill in sunken lots in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, forthwith, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Dover and Pearl streets be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Otiwell, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Resolution, that the salary of the Register of Water Rents be increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the salary of the Deputy Register to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

Alderman Farley moved to amend, by adding the following:

"Clerk of Aqueduct Board and Chief Clerk to the Register, to two thousand dollars each."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was then laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and also on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick for the amount of ninety dollars, to be in full for pay for loss of horse by breaking through pier number sixty-one, East River, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the said amount of ninety dollars to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Reed, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Thirty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the cost thereof to be assessed upon the property adjacent thereto.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the block bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, be fenced in, and the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that permission be granted to the Metropolitan Gaslight Company to erect a pier on the North River, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, opposite their gas works, the same not to exceed five hundred feet in length from the present bulkhead, and thirty feet in width, and the centre line of such pier to be built as nearly as possible on the line of the centre of the block between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, the same to be built wholly on piles; and nothing contained in this resolution to be taken to prevent the future legislation by the Common Council on the subject of said pier.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Tuesday, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 25, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67. Reg.	101¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103¾
15,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	93
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	105
1,000	do	105¾
26,000	U. S. 1 Yr. Cer.	98¾
11,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	127¾
3,000	do	127½
1,000	Ohio St. 6s '81	110
5,000	Ky. State 6s	95
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	53¾
6,000	Va. State 6s	65
1,000	N. C. State 6s	68
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	52¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s Issued to H. & St. Jo. R.	69¼
5,000	do	69
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	109¾
8,000	do	109¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	105¾
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	101¾
1,000	E. R. 5th m. bs.	99¾
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	104
1,000	Hud. R. Con. B.	99
2,000	M. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. Old	113
1,000	Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. Sk. Fd. Bs.	115¾
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₩ c. b.	115
5,000	Ill. C. R. bds.	106¾
500	do	106¾
5,000	Mch. So. 2d mtg.	99¾
5,000	do	99¾
6,000	do	99
6,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	108
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	98¾
5,000	do	98
7,000	A. & T. H. 2d m P	80
1,000	A. & T. H. In. B.	59
4,000	C & N W. S. F. B.	102
5,000	C. & N. W. A. B.	59¾
6,000	do	59
5,000	Tol. & Wb. 2d m.	88
3,000	Ch. & Rck. I. Bs.	110
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	103¾
9,000	P F W & C 1st M.	104
6,000	P F W & C 2d M.	77
2,000	Clev. & P'h 4th m.	72
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	32¾
10	Bank of Commerce	98¾
35	B'k Com'ce Scrip	98
22	Amer. Ex. Bank	100¾
44	Continental Bank	92
20,000	American Gold	131¾
20,000	do	131
50,000	do	130¾
25,000	do	130¾
30,000	do	130¼
500	do	130
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	14¾
300	Harlem Railroad	22
550	do	21¾
50	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	3¾
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	b10. 120
100	do	119¾
100	do	119
700	do	118
50	do	b10. 118
200	do	117¾
76	do	117¾
225	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	33
50	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	77¾
110	N. Y. Central R.	107
700	do	107¼
300	do	107¼
200	do	s30. 107
200	Erie Railway	65
100	do	65¼
1 000	do	s15 65
300	do	s15 65½
200	do	s15 65¾
800	do	65½
300	do	b30 65¾
660	Erie Railway Pref.	92¾
200	do	b30 92¾
100	do	b30 92½
50	do	s30 92½
300	do	92½
200	Hudson River R.	69¼
100	do	69¾
1000	do	70
450	do	69⅞
100	do	b30 70¼
300	Harlem R. Pref.	49½
100	do	49¾
50	Nor. & Wor. R.	73
400	Reading Railroad	78
200	do	77⅞
1060	Michigan Cen. R.	92
500	do	b30 92¼
100	do	91⅞
100	do	b30 92¾
50	do	b10 92
50	do	b30 92
12	Panama Railroad	150
50	M. S. & N. I. R.	45¾
200	do	45¼
300	do	45
50	do	44¾
300	do	44¾
400	do	44½
600	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	81¾
100	do	81¾
100	do	82
800	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	82¾
200	do	82¾
100	do	b30 82¾
75	do	b60 83
300	do	b30 82¾
200	do	s10 82¾
650	do	83
500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	36¾
300	do	36¾
100	do	b10 36¾
50	Galena & Chi. R.	85¼
150	do	85½
500	do	s60 85½
400	do	85¾
200	do	85¾
1100	Clev. & Toledo R.	71¾
100	do	s15 71¾
100	do	s10 71¾
400	do	b30 72
700	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	85
200	do	84¾
1000	do	84¾
100	do	b30 84¾
30	do	84¾
90	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	105
50	do	104¾
50	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	59
30	do	59¼
50	do	59½
100	Tol. & Wabash R.	32

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103¾
10,000	U. S. Dem'd Nts.	127
1,000	Tr. 7 3.10 ₩ c. N.	105¾
17,000	Missouri St. 6s	53¾
1,000	Cal. S. 7s	114¾
5,000	C. & N. W. As. bs.	59
5,000	To. & W. 2d m.	89
1,200	Am. Gold	131
10,000	do	130⅞
85,000	do	130¾
50	Pac. Mail St. Co.	118
50	do	s30. 117¾
150	do	117¾
50	do	117¾
50	Nic. Transit Co.	4¾
100	do	5
200	N. Y. Central R.	107¼
100	Erie Railway	65
50	do	s15 64¾
100	do	64¾
200	do	b30 65
50	do	64¾
100	Erie Railway Pref.	92
56	do	91¾
300	do	91¾
100	Harlem Railroad	21¾
100	do	21¾
300	Hudson River R.	70
100	do	70¼
400	do	b30 70¾
200	Harlem R. Pref.	49¾
300	do	s60 49
1500	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	45
400	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82¼
545	Mich. Cen. R.	92
150	do	92¼
200	do	92¼
100	do	b30 92¾
300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	83¾
800	do	83¾
100	do	83¾
200	Cl. & Pitts. R.	37
100	do	37¼
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 86
100	do	86¾
200	do	s60 86
100	do	b30 86¾
1200	Clev. & Tol. R.	72¼
1000	do	72
100	do	s30 71¾
100	Chi. & R. I., R.	85
200	do	b20 85¾
200	do	b20 85
250	do	84¾

MONDAY, Oct. 27—A. M.

The Export Trade of the past week was unprecedentedly heavy, embracing, in addition to large clearances of Breadstuffs and Provisions, 3,200 bales of Cotton. The receipts of the latter since this return was made up, are, from the Southwest, 4,103 bales. There are also embraced in the import list of the week, 1,384 (light) bales from the East Indies and Mexico. The stock of Cotton at this port is now accumulating, as the clearances in the next Export return will not be so heavy as last week, while the demand from the New-England Mills at present prices, for Gulf Cottons, is on a moderate scale. For some days past the receipts of Grain by Canal have been light, owing to some interruption, last week, in the navigation of the Erie Canal, since remedied we believe. The Imports of Foreign Merchandise are on a reduced scale, as compared with the previous week. Several steamer cargoes, however, just in, will appear on the next return. The Customs Duties for the week amount to $908,000. The United States Notes for Custom-house use, the outstanding amount of which is reduced to about $23,000,000, are selling at 127½ ₩ cent., rating about 4 ₩ cent. below Gold, which left off at 131 ₩ cent., as against 129⅞ at the close of the previous week. The intermediate fluctuations have been 127@134@129@132½@130@131 ₩ cent. From and after to-day Gold and U. S. Custom-house Notes will cease to be dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and however prices may hereafter rule, whether above or below present figures, the fluctuations promise to be less violent. The rate of Exchange on London left off 144½@145 ₩ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills.

Owing to renewed heavy speculations on the Railway Stocks, there is a good inquiry for Money from the Brokers, generally at 5 ₩ cent., the exceptions being at 4 ₩ cent. to the old established firms on first-class collateral, and occasionally 6 ₩ cent. between the Brokers themselves on miscellaneous securities. The Bank returns this afternoon will probably show a further moderate increase in Loans and Discounts. The Specie line will be lower than last week, as a number of Banks have ceased to lend on Gold, while others have called in their loans on it where they stood above the par value. The consequence is that some of the special deposits or hypothecations have been withdrawn. The export of the week is $2,024,000, while the receipts from California, New-Orleans, etc., amount to about one million.

The increased speculation in the Railways, noticed above, has rapidly advanced the Erie and Western Shares from 3 to 6 ₩ cent. over the closing sales of Saturday week. At the same time the changes in the mortgages of the same roads are unimportant, and the National Stocks comparatively neglected, though the interest on the latter as well as on the State Stocks of New-York and Illinois, is payable, and will be steadily paid, in Gold. The National 6 ₩ cents. were adversely influenced, for a few days, by the renewal of the rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to entertain propositions for a large loan from the Banks; but, as these are now set at rest by direct contradiction from the highest authority, and the current resources and daily receipts of the Treasury—the latter about to be rapidly enhanced by collections of the inland revenue—there is no occasion for buyers of the long Stock of 1881, or of the 5.20-year Stock by conversion of United States Currency, to delay their investments. At the same time, it is generally felt that some active and successful movement of the great armies on the Potomac is needed to impart a vigorous demand for the Public Stocks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	104¾@103¾
New-York Central	106¾@107¾
New-York and Erie	59¾@65¾
Erie Preferred Shares	86¾@92¾
Rock Island	81⅞@84¾
Michigan Guaranteed	81¾@84
Michigan Southern	42¾@46¾@45¾
Michigan Central	87¾@92¾
Toledo	70⅜@71¾
Galena	84¾@86⅞
Illinois Central	80¾@83⅞
Panama	151@151
Pacific Mail	125¾@117¾@118¾
Missouris	54@53
Tennessees	54¾@53¾
Hudson River	68¾@70¾
Harlem Preferred	51¾@49¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	39@36¾@37¾

The demand for both classes of the Erie Shares was very strong throughout and to the close of the week, and for the most part from wealthy parties and their immediate friends, acting upon their advice or example. The belief is now more general that the first dividend on the Preference Shares will be declared and paid soon after the 1st of January, on ascertaining the net cash results of the first fiscal year, under the new organization, which closes on the 31st December. All the Michigan Stocks also attract a free speculative demand. The Michigan Central and the Guaranteed Shares of the Southern Road more especially felt the influence of the improved traffic on their respective lines. The January dividend on the former is understood to be secure beyond question—four months of the six showing an increase of about a quarter of a million of dollars over the same months last season. Speculation is attracted anew to the common shares of the Southern, and heavy purchases were made near the close of the week—rumor says without the participation of the Directors in the movement. Complaint is made that some of these gentlemen, usually heavy jobbers in the Stock, speak less encouragingly of its prospect since they made their own turn of profits in it, by selling out on the first recent advance. But of the merits of the question we have no means of judging. New movements also appear to have been inaugurated in Illinois Central, Rock Island and Toledo, and indeed the Railway atmosphere generally is pretty thoroughly charged with speculation.

The following were the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank shares:

New-York	105	Commerce Scrip Stock	97¾
Merchants'	101	American Exchange	100¾
Mechanics'	106	Chatham	94
Union	106	Hanover	86
America	110	Metropolitan	104
North River	95	Shoe and Leather	101
Tradesmen's	103	Corn Exchange	101
Fulton	125	Continental	92
Mechanics' & Traders'	107	Importers & Traders'	100¾
National	96	Park	114
Commerce	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105¾	Chi. & N. W. 1st, 2d ser.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	114	Chi. & N. W. 1st ass	59
N. Y. Cen. Convt. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. seconds	32
Erie firsts, '68	115¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	47
Erie seconds, '79	114	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	110
Erie thirds, '83	108	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	107
Erie fourths, '80	101	Tol. & Wab. firsts	98
Erie fifths, '88	99	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89
Bf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	99¾	Mil. & Pr. Du C. firsts	102¾
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Gal. & Chi. firsts	108
Hudson Convert., '67	98¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex	109
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	112	Gal. & Chi. seconds	109
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	112¾	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	109¾
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	115	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103¾
M. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	99	N. J. Cent. firsts	108
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	107¾	N. J. Cent. seconds	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	106¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	104
St. L. A. & T. H. 1sts	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	76¾
T. H. & A. secs. Pref.	80	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	94
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	30	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	101	T. Haute Income Bds.	58¾

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 30¾	Amer. Silver	$1 26
Sovereigns	6 25	Spanish Dollars	1 35
Twenty Francs	4 90	Mexican Dollars	1 30
Ten Guilders	5 00	Five francs	1 10
Ten Thalers	10 00	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 15
Spanish Doubloons	20 00	English Silver ₩ £	6 00
Patriot	19 00	Span. & Mex. qr's, ₩ oz	1 45

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,946,512, against $1,445,223 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,077,436, against $3,815,470 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $2,024,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for nine months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$137,511,000
Add four weeks in October	13,501,050
Total to date, 1862	$151,012,050
Against same time, 1861	106,642,846
Increase since Jan 1	$44,369,204

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$107,187,000
Add four weeks in October	16,200,105
Total to date, 1862	$123,387,105
Against same time, 1861	108,324,678
Increase since Jan. 1	$15,062,427

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 were	$43,844,000
Add since 1st October	6,706,000
Total to date, 1862	$50,550,000
Against same time, 1861	3,283,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$47,267,000

Another interesting communication on the rising value of Real Estate in this City, which is now attracting much attention, appears in this day's TIMES.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 16 bbls. Ashes, 24,629 bbls. Flour, 252 bbls. and 443 bags Corn Meal, 24,512 bushels Wheat, 46,467 bushels Corn, 34,550 bushels Barley, 3,908 bushels Oats, 1,651 bushels Malt, 1,986 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,110 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in demand at $8 for Pots, and $8 50@ for Pearls ₩ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 334 bbls., including 226 bbls. Pots, and 108 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $35@$35 50 ₩ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderately active business has been transacted in this line during the past week, and prices of desirable stock have steadily favored sellers. The Boston *Shipping List* of this morning says: "We notice considerable activity in the Boot and Shoe market and a general improvement in prices has taken place. Buyers and orders are here from all sections of the West, and the demand from the New-England trade continues quite active. Men's Boots of all kinds are scarce, and some cannot be had at any price for immediate delivery. Wax and Cavalry Boots are also quite scarce, and the supply of Boys' and Youths' is also quite limited. The demand for Brogans is good and some kinds are scarce and wanted. Manufacturers continue to turn out goods as fast as the limited number of workmen will allow and all are sold as soon as received. The prospect of full employment for some time to come, and remunerative prices both to manufacturers and workmen is quite encouraging. For California there continues to be a moderate inquiry. The shipments of the week to San Francisco have been only 116 cases by the ship *Chapin* from this port." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	183	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	40,838	[illegible]
Total	41,021	[illegible]

COTTON—Has been sparingly purchased at 60c. @ 60½c. for Middlings, ₩ ℔.

DYEWOODS—St. Domingo Logwood has been in good request at $20@$21 ₩ ton.

FISH—The demand has been moderate for Cod and Mackerel, and active for Herring at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again declined 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl., the market closing quite heavily. The demand has been very moderate. The reported sales since our last add up 11,600 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $5 85@$6 00; poor to choice extra State at $6 00@$6 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 85@$6 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 25@$8 00; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 90@$7 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 85	@$6 00
Extra State	6 00	@ [illegible]
Superfine Western	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 90	@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 20	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 70	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 70	@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues depressed; sales 750 bbls., at $6 40@$7 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 15@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales to-day 300 bbls. Extra, at $6 20@$8 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $3 30@$4 80 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—All kinds have been in moderate request, at uniform prices, including Layer Raisins at $3 80@$4; and Bunch do. at $3 65@$3 75 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has fallen off 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. The export inquiry has been restricted. The reported sales since our last comprise 171,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 43@$1 55; Amber Western, at $1 38@$1 42; Red Western (Winter.) at $1 31@$1 38; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 28@$1 31; Milwaukee Club, at $1 22@$1 26; Chicago Spring at $1 14@$1 23, ₩ bushel. Corn continues in moderate supply and good demand, at buoyant rates. Sales since our last, 104,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 68c.@69c., chiefly 69c., for shipping Mixed Western; 70c. for very choice Western; 63c.@67c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 55c.@62c. for unsound; 70c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 75c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is more sought after, at 75c.@88c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in limited demand, including Canada, at 55c.@57c.; Western, at 54c.@57c.; and State, at 56c.@58c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in fair demand at steady rates; sales 4,700 bushels State and Canada, at $1 25@$1 30 ₩ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 45@$1 50 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is selling freely to-day, at 60c. @75c. ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Desirable lots of new continue in good request at 18c.@25c. ₩ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales large, during the week, at advanced prices. Week's receipts, 23,122 Hides; sales, 106,700 Hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 46,600 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20½@22 ℔s., at 26c.@26½c., cash, usual selection; 7,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21@23 ℔s., 25c.@25½c., cash, in bond; 7,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., private terms; 3,200 Dry Rio Grande, Kip, 12 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry California, 20@22 ℔s., 26c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,500 Aspinwall, 18@19 ℔s., 22½c.@23c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 ℔s., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,300 Dry Minos, 15@16 ℔s., private terms; 1,422 Dry Salted Payta, 27 ℔s., private terms; 1,200 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 33 ℔s., 17½c., 6 months; 500 Dry Salted Sandwich Islands, 30 ℔s., private terms; 426 Dry Truxillo, 16 ℔s., 20c., cash, as they run; 450 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry Western, 24 ℔s., private terms; 300 Dry Mexican, 21 ℔s., 24c., 6 months; 4,600 City Slaughters, 70@80 ℔s., 9½c.@9¾c., cash; 1,400 Western Slaughter, 50@60 ℔s., 9½c.@10c., cash; 1,500 Washington Slaughters, 75 ℔s., 9½c., cash; 5,300 Wet Salted California, 50 ℔s., 12½c., 6 months; 37 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 15c. cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 387,500, (same time last year, 311,200—year before, 141,100,) and 565 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

IRON—Pig has been in fair request at $30@$33 for Scotch, and $30 for No. 1 American, ₩ ton. The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "The market is excited, and on the advance, with contracts for Spring delivery to some extent for Anthracite Pig Metal to note at $28 for good No. 1, other kinds in proportion; but makers now generally refuse these figures. Some sales of Forge are also reported to go West, on terms kept private. Of Manufactured Iron the prices are also better, and most of the mills well off for orders for some time to come."

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER review thus:—"*Hemlock Sole*—Sales for the week were rapid and extensive; purchasers have made their appearance from all directions, and bought freely at current prices. Prime heavy and middle weights find eager takers, whilst light and inferior Leather 'goes off' only by small sales. *Oak Sole*—The inquiry has been very active and general. In consequence of small receipts from tanneries, the stock is much reduced, and is probably less than it has been for many years past. Week's Receipt's of Sole Leather, 56,836 sides."

MOLASSES—Sales, 60 bbls. New-Orleans at 47c.@48c.; 200 bbls. do. do., by auction, at 30c.@43c.; and 31 hhds. Porto Rico at 38c.@43c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $13 30@$13 40 for Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is in request, at 7½c.@9c. ₩ ℔. Lard continues depressed, to-day; sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10½c.@11c. ₩ ℔. Beef is less active at previous prices; sales, since our last, 270 bbls., at $13 50@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 62½ for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter continues active and firm at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ₩ ℔. Cheese finds ready buyers at 8½c.@11c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—East India has been freely sought after at $7 12½@$7 75 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Deer have been scarce and quiet. Most of the recent arrival of Central American have been closed out at 62c. cash. Goat have been in light supply and in active request at buoyant prices. Sales 10,000 Curacoa at 32c.@34c., 6 months, and 55 bales Payta on private terms.

SALTPETRE—Crude is salable and buoyant at 14¼c.@14½c. ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@10½c., and Cuba at 9½c.@9⅞c.; also, 160 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 10 11-16c. @11½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 170 hhds. inferior to prime at 11c. @11⅝c. ₩ ℔.

TOBACCO—The demand is less active, as holders continue to exact extreme figures; sales 210 hhds. of Kentucky at 15½c.@27c.; with 34 bales Yara and 145 bales Cuba, on private terms ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls. at 36c.@36½c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Moderate transactions in domestic and foreign have been reported in this and the Philadelphia market during the past week, at former quotations; while the sales in Boston have amounted to 700,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece. A lot of 13,000 ℔s. California, and 600 bales South American and Mediterranean, and 243 bales Santa Feb, at various prices as to quality.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, and rates depressed. For Liverpool—Wheat, (47,000 bushels,) 9½d.@10d. ₩ bushel. For Glasgow, by a foreign vessel, Beef, 100 tcs., at 6s. 6d. ₩ tierce; heavy goods, 100 tons, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₩ ton. For Gloucester, a British brig, with Wheat at 12d. ₩ bushel. For Bristol, by a foreign vessel. Provisions, 41s. 3d. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 680 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, one, 997 tons, at Boston, thence to San Francisco, one, 809 tons, hence to London or Liverpool, a bark; a Dan. brig to Rio Janeiro, 2,200 Flour, $1 12½; a ship, 586 tons, to Montevideo, with privilege of Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $18; a Brit. bark, 336 tons, to a direct port in the U. K., 20,000 Wheat, 12½d.; an Ital. bark, 245 tons, to Liverpool, 1,506 bxs. Bacon, 40s.; an Aust. bark to London, Wheat, 12d.; one, 399 tons, same port, Wheat, 12½d.; one to Gloucester, 20,000 Wheat, 12½d.; a Brit. brig, 218 tons, to Newry, 15,000 Grain, 12d., without inspection; a Brit. bark, 293 tons, to Hull, 18,000 Wheat, 12d.; a bark, 474 tons, to Cadiz, Heavy Pipe Staves $53, and Light hhd. do. $32; a ship, 537 tons, to Antwerp, Petroleum, 8s. 6d.; a British brig, 126 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,000; one, 190 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1 ₩ bbl.; a brig, 207 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $2,000; a schooner, 180 tons, same voyage, $1,600; a brig, 196 tons, to Martinique, $1,800; a bark, 335 tons, from Philadelphia to Havana, $4,500; one, 600 tons, from an Eastern port, to Havana, Box Shooks, 40c.; a ship, 484 tons, hence to Havana, $4,900; a brig, 177 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $1,900; one, 347 tons, $1,150 ₩ month; one, 411 tons, $1,300 ₩ month, port charges paid; one 346 tons, $1,400 ₩ month, vessel paying port charges; a bark, 277 tons, to Cardenas, $2,200, a brig, 198 tons, to Bermuda, $1,200.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 3516, 3528, 3532, 3534, 3536, 3540, 3542, 3544, 3550, 3552, 3554, 3556, 3560, 3564, 3568, 3570, 3574, 3576, 3578, 5580½. *Part III.*—Nos. 1391, 2604, 2618, 2183, 3184, 2972, 3662, 3292, 3482.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 752, 628, 630, 631, 632, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 672, 674, 676, 680, 682, 684, 686. *Part II.*—Nos. 609, 411, 791, 595, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 867, 871, 873, 875, 879, 881, 883.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 23
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
FROM AMERICA.			
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Asia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5¾ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes,
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG PIANO-FORTES
Are now universally acknowledged to be the best Pianos made. They are superb, and no mistake. On sale at wholesale and retail, at their new warerooms,
NO. 758 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Their cottage Pianos cannot be beat the world over. So say all the best dealers of the country. Every instrument warranted for five years.
NEW PIANOS TO LET.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER.—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN EXCHANGE FOR PIANO FORTES.—Parties wishing to make an investment where they can double their money in a few months, can do so at the price for which they can purchase piano fortes, at No. 182 Fulton-st., second floor.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s grand and square pianos; also in melodeons and second-hand pianos, some very fine ones for families or schools. Pianos and melodeons to let and sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID PIANO, made by the best makers; warranted for five years; in perfect order; cost $360; will be sold for less than half cost. Inquire at No. 339 West 15th-st., from 10 to 3 P. M.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at No. 758 BROADWAY New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A YOUNG LAWYER WISHES TO ASSOCIATE himself in business with an elderly member of the bar doing a litigated business, and desiring to be relieved from the more active duties of the profession; or with any respectable lawyer who, though devoting his attention to other branches of the profession, could command plenty of litigated business for a competent partner. Address R. V. R., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

PAINT.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS capacity, a knowledge of colors, and a capital of about $3,000, can have an extremely favorable chance for employment, by buying the share of a retiring partner in a wholesale paint store. Address for one week PAINT, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A controlling interest in the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Paterson. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SCROLL SAWING AND TURNING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE CHEAP—The owner going into other business. JOHN H. MEAD, No. 47 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—TO PHYSICIANS—A VALUABLE medical patent, with privilege of practice. Address, with full name, B., Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF the store No. 457 6th-av. Lease very low; fixtures new and neat, and location unsurpassed.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $5,000 or $10,000, in a cash business, in one of the best trades going. Address S. D., Box No. 177 P. O., N. Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
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No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guirand, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF LARGE CARRIAGE horses, color black, over sixteen hands high, six years old, well broken, and will be sold at a moderate price. Call immediately at No. 203 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES AND FAST trotters. They can be seen at the stable No. 63 West 46th-st.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF FOR THE ARMY desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

Mrs. S. M. Taylor	$25 00	Ladies' Society, Putnam	30 00
Mrs. C. C. Peck	5 00	Thomas Denny, Jr.	50 00
Miss K. Johnson	5 00	S. H. Brown	100 00
Volunteer Aid Society, Rome	10 00	Five Points School	5 00
C. B. Edgar	1 00	C. G. Havens	25 00
Enoch Cook	15 00	Citizens of Cooperst'n.	20 00
Potsdam	3 00	John Jay	25 00
Lakeville	3 00	Fulton, N. Y.	15 00
Miss Warren	5 00	A friend	2 50
Lyndonville	1 00	Ladies of Enosburgh	5 00
Holland Patent	2 00	Mrs. Mahan	10 00
For sick soldiers	50	Ladies of Milford, thro' J. R. Burnet	51 25
Miss M. E. Dewey	20 00	Philip Hamilton	100 00
Watertown	3 00	Morristown, N. J.	1 00
Mrs. R. Seitt	3 00	Fourth-street Methodist Church	4 50
Lispenard Stewart	25 00	Ward School No. 7	6 33
Stonybrook	5 00	W. Harman Brown	15 00
T. R.	3 00	W. S. Doughty	10 00
L. T.	1 00	M. J. L.	1 00
Mrs. Bell	25 00	T. W. Pearsall, Jr.	25 00
A Widow	3 00	Mrs. E. W. Swan	25 00
Marian	2 00	W. L. King, through C. L. Brace	25 00
Mrs. C. Butler Wright	50 00	Mrs. Lee	5 00
A friend	10 00	Misses Harney	10 00
G. Nimmo	2 00	Mrs. Ingersoll	10 00
Mrs. E. C. Ingersoll	10 00	R. H. U.	5 00
H. Seligman	5 00	Mrs. J. L. Kennedy	25 00
Mrs. Lieber	6 00	Friend, through Mrs. Kennedy	25 00
Ladies of Cazenovia	300 00	Miss Ward	6 11
Miss Woolsey	100 00		
Green Point Sabbath-school	12 59		
M. Y.	5 00		
Miss E. Dimmick	5 00		

And donation of advertising charges by the New-York *Journal of Commerce* $15 00
Donation of advertising charges by the New-York *Observer* 15 00

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—JEAN DE PARIS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—TREATY WITH JAPAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The representation made in some quarters that the public debt has reached $2,000,000,000 is a gross exaggeration. On the first day of the present month, we learn authoritatively, it was only $620,000,000, and is now less than $660,000,000. This amount includes the entire circulation and every species of notes and between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 debt of the late Administration; but excepts claims for which no requisitions have yet been made. The claims adjusted and unadjusted cannot exceed $20,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly discontinue the receipts of deposits of gold. It is ascertained he will not, as has been proposed, offer the five twenties at any discount from the market rates, or, in other words, to public competition, but will endeavor to expedite their conversion as rapidly as possible.

We receive repeated assurances from Washington, which may be taken as semi-official, that we shall hear of a movement of the Army of the Potomac very soon. Everything appears to be in readiness for it—even shoes and clothing.

The indications of a movement along the lines of the Army of the Potomac have probably been taken by the rebels as a hint that it is time to leave. Our correspondent at Harper's Ferry states that their pickets are disappearing from the front, and that they are generally believed to be retreating rapidly southward. It is ascertained that they have evacuated Martinsburgh, after completing the destruction of the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

With regard to the delay in making the forward movement, the *National Intelligencer* of Saturday says: "We have learnt that the army, which was sufficiently clad for a Summer's campaign on the Peninsula, was not prepared for an Autumn and Winter march in Virginia, and that many were sadly deficient in proper Winter clothing and shoes. These deficiencies, notwithstanding the enormous demands for the new levies, have, by the great exertions of the proper army bureaus, been supplied within a few days. Other requisites equally important are being furnished with all possible dispatch, and soon our army will be not only comfortably clad for a campaign, but thoroughly equipped."

A reconnoissance was on Saturday made from Gen. SIGEL's command to Leesburgh, which discovered the fact that the rebel Gen. MUMFORD is there with fifteen hundred men and some artillery. Another reconnoissance to Thoroughfare Gap discovered a small rebel force at New-Baltimore. The enemy is also reported to have two thousand cavalry and some infantry and artillery at Warrenton.

The vicinity of the battle-field of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, has been made further memorable by another battle and another victory of the National arms. Gen. CURTIS telegraphs from St. Louis to Gen. HALLECK, that Gen. SCHOFIELD, finding the enemy had camped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. BLUNT with one division westward, and himself moved toward Huntsville with the rest of his forces. Gen. BLUNT, after a hard night's march, attacked a rebel force from five to seven thousand strong, on the morning of the 22d, at Maysville, and after an engagement lasting an hour, totally routed the enemy, capturing all their artillery, a large number of horses, and a large portion of the transportation and garrison equipments. At last accounts Gen. BLUNT's cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of the flying rebels. Meantime Gen. SCHOFIELD pursued the rebels under HINDMAN beyond Huntsville, and coming close upon them, they precipitately fled beyond the Boston Mountains. The mission of the Army of the Frontier has thus been gallantly and successfully accomplished.

A gentleman who has arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, from Nashville, says that there are enough United States troops in that city, under command of Gen. NEGLEY, to protect the place against any force. There are forts, block-houses, and breastworks upon the east, south and west side of the town, the Cumberland River being upon the north. The mechanics who are left are busily fortifying Fort St. Cloud. Provisions are high; wood $12 per cord; potatoes $4 per bushel; molasses $1 60 per gallon; candles $1 50 per pound; flour $12 per barrel. No vegetables are brought in, and there is but little meat upon the market. Cheese is not to be had at any price.

"Agate" writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Danville, Ky., under date of Oct. 21, announcing the cessation of the pursuit of BRAGG, and concludes thus:—"The pusruit of BRAGG and KIRBY SMITH extended only for some twenty miles beyond Crab Orchard. The nice stories we had at Frankfort of the roads having been obstructed with fallen timber, so as to prevent the rebels from escaping before BUELL got up, were all true with a slight modification. The timber was felled *behind* BRAGG, not before him, by his own men and not by the countrymen, and it impeded, not him, but BUELL. As they retreated they seized every axe in the country, and did all in their power to delay pursuit by destroying bridges and felling timber. During the whole retreat the rebels kept out a strong rear guard of cavalry. Our advance-guard of cavalry kept up one continual skirmish with them, from hill to hill and wood to wood, through the whole pursuit, and behaved, it is said, admirably."

Regarding the probable movements of the army recently under command of Gen. BUELL, the Louisville *Democrat* of Friday says: "We understand that Gen. BUELL's entire army will fall back to Lebanon, and from that point advance into Tennessee as rapidly as possible, leaving a sufficient guard along the line of the Nashville Railroad to protect important points from guerrillas. From his occupation of Lebanon as headquarters, we presume that it is Gen. BUELL's intention to enter Tennessee at some point east of Nashville, and press upon BRAGG from that direction."

An order from the War Department directs that enlistments into the regular army under General Orders No. 154, may be made either in the field or in the several States, but not more than ten volunteers will be enlisted from any one company. The twenty-five dollars advance of the one hundred dollars bounty, authorized by section 5 of the act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and section 5 of the act approved July 29, 1861, and the two-dollar premium approved June 21, 1862, will only be paid to volunteers enlisting into the regular army under this order who have not already received it. Where the recruiting officers are not furnished with funds, these amounts, or either of them, will be credited to the soldier on the first muster-roll after his enlistment, and paid by the Paymaster who pays him.

An order from Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE announces the authorization of the War Department for the raising of twelve companies of sharpshooters in this State, the recruitment and organization of which will be under the control of Major WM. S. ROWLAND. A camp is soon to be established on Staten Island.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, of the Mississippi squadron, has addressed a note to the Collector at St. Louis to the following effect: "I have instructed the vessels under my command to permit no vessels to land below Cairo at places unoccupied by Union forces. Any vessels violating this rule will be detained by the police vessels of the squadron. The object of this order is to prevent articles of merchandise, provisions, clothing, arms, &c., from reaching rebel hands. Will you please have the masters of steamboats notified?"

It was rumored in Leavenworth, on Oct. 21, that the redoubtable QUANTRELL had made an attack on the contraband regiment at Barnesville, running the members into Missouri, killing some of the officers and taking others prisoners.

GENERAL NEWS.

By way of Havana, we have advices from Mexico, fully corroborating the intelligence received by the French war steamer now in this port, and also verifying the reports which have reached France, through private letters, that the Mexicans are making every preparation to repel the French invasion, and especially to prevent the capture of the capital.

The ninety-fourth anniversary of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies and religious exercises. A love feast at 8 A. M.; a sermon at 10½, by the pastor, Rev. W. H. MILBURN; a very interesting reunion at 2 P. M. of the old Church pastors and members; a general prayer meeting at 6 P. M., conducted by Brother L. B. LODER, and a discourse at 7½ P. M., on "Methodism," by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, filled up the day, the congregation not dispersing until after 10 P. M. At noon, refreshments were dispensed to strangers and guests from a distance, by the ladies of the congregation, and during the various services the sum of $1,200 was subscribed on behalf of the Church.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. A resolution by Mr. OTTIWELL, authorizing the Committee on National Affairs to advertise for designs for a monument, to be erected in the City, suitably commemorating the patriotism of the New-Yorkers who fall in the war, was referred. The name of JOHN J. PHELPS, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by nine to six. The County Clerk reported that the terms of 152 Commissioners of Deeds expired this year. With this statement before them the Common Council can regulate the number of these officers in conformity with the law. The legal limit is 300; at present 411 are in office. The resolution from the Councilmen appropriating $100 to procure a testimonial for JOHN MCCAULY, a fireman, for saving three lives at the Mott-street fire, was amended by making the sum $200, and then laid over. The Board adjourned till 2 o'clock on next Tuesday afternoon.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ordinances had a brief sitting, on Saturday afternoon, to consider a proposed "ordinance to regulate the sale and storage of rock or earth oils, petroleum and kerosene oils, and naptha and benzine." It provides the privilege of storing unlimited quantities of the volatile or explosive oils in the City, when the standard of evaporation is at and above 140 degrees Farenheit; evaporative below 140 is considered dangerous; and provision is made for the confiscation of these oils vaporising under that grade, unless kept in certain quantities and under very explicit and stringent regulations for safety. Fire-Marshal BAKER was present to address the Committee, and also a gentleman with a gauger that indicated the degree of heat at which evaporation is produced. Mr. BAKER briefly explained the necessity for such an ordinance, and the Committee adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. of the 6th proximo, when a full hearing is to be given.

A cargo of salt from Trapani was entered at the Boston Custom-house, on Thursday. Its cost at the port of shipment was $750, and to defray the duty on it the importer paid $840 premium on the notes, making the premium alone $90 more than the original cost of the whole cargo. The entire duty was about $3,000 gold or its equivalent. The duty on salt is 18 cents per 100 pounds.

The Toronto *Leader*, which has gained such a wide reputation by its profound views and infallible predictions regarding American affairs, is again attempting to forecast the future, and this time it says: "In addition to the Southern Confederacy, there is every probability that the United States will have the honor of giving birth to another nation. The Republic of the Pacific, embracing the entire coast line from Texas to British Columbia, is pretty sure to take its place among the nations of the New World. When this new Republic will assume a separate existence it would be idle to conjecture, but it is evident that secession views are daily gaining strength in California. With the Federal States, the Southern Confederacy, a Pacific Republic, Mexico and British America, the balance will be sufficiently established, and it will then be desirable to prevent further divisions."

The political canvas in Kansas is apparently becoming altogether too bitter and excited. The Leavenworth *Conservative* states that Hon. M. J. PARROTT, while speaking at Junction City, on Oct. 15, was forcibly interrupted by soldiers whom Gen. LANE sent down from Fort Riley for that purpose. They swore that no man should speak against LANE. Finally Mr. PARROTT was taken to the house of one Mr. MCBRATNEY—the soldiers followed, and rode up and down in front of the house, firing their guns at the house, and swearing that they would take Mr. PARROTT out and hang him. They finally left without doing him any bodily injury.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, the heir to all the vices of the traitorous *News Sheet*, is having its circulation rapidly circumscribed by authority from Washington.

The Stock speculation on Saturday ran very strong on Eries and the Western Railways, inducing a further rise in prices. Other descriptions quiet. Gold, 131; Exchange on London, 144½@145.

Flour and Wheat were much cheaper on Saturday, yet less active. Corn was somewhat firmer, and in lively request. A moderate business was transacted in Pork, Beef, Bacon, Sugars, Molasses, Fire-Crackers, Iron and Whisky, at previous figures. Lard, Butter, Cheese, Hay, Hops, Hides and Leather were freely purchased. Tallow was plenty and depressed. Wool was less sought after, but was stiffly held. Cotton was dull and heavy. The Freight engagements were restricted.

The Southern Blockade of New-York.

The clipper-ship *Dreadnaught*, of this port, yesterday arrived in safety from Liverpool, after making a long *detour* to the northward, in order to avoid the attentions of Capt. SEMMES and the rebel steamer *Alabama*. It is somewhat humiliating for us to chronicle such a fact as this, and to admit that whereas we have been blockading Charleston and Savannah by fleets, at the very mouths of their harbors, for eighteen months, with the grand net result of sending into those ports more large foreign steamers than ever entered them before, the Confederates have succeeded in so thoroughly blockading New-York, by a couple of steamers at the Azores, as to compel our ordinary transatlantic commerce to coast the icy shores of Greenland for safety.

The contrast is painful, and we can but trust that it may not be unprofitable. It certainly will not be, if the authorities of the Navy Department are accessible to the emotions of patriotic shame and indignation which the contemplation of such a state of things must awaken in every citizen's bosom.

But the Navy Department is not the only branch of the Government interested in the disgraceful revelations of this singular long-range blockade.

It will be observed, that in receiving the news of the arrival of the *Dreadnought*, we are further notified, "on good authority," that there is no danger of any interference by the *Alabama* or the "290" (for these two appear not to be one, save in the fiendish spirit of their commanders) with our emigrant ships coming to New-York, *since an "understanding to that effect has been had between the owners of the "290" and her captain."*

This is cool, certainly, as well as comforting. We are to understand, are we, that the business of fitting out privateers to prey upon American commerce is so openly and quietly carried on at Liverpool, that loyal American citizens resident there, and engaged in the emigrant trade, can ascertain precisely what danger there is of any harm coming to them and their ships by any particular cruiser which may be on the point of leaving port! If this be so, we beg leave respectfully, but firmly, to inquire of the State Department, whether we have such an official at Liverpool as an American Consul? also, whether it can be regarded as being wholly out of the power of such an official (supposing him to exist) to ascertain facts familiar to all the shipping world about him; or as being wholly out of the sphere of his duty to endeavor to ascertain such facts, and act upon them when ascertained?

It certainly is singular that while we are all of us bitterly denouncing the British Government for not putting a stop to the armament and expedition of vessels destined to prey upon our trade, we should have heard nothing of any steps taken by our own commercial agents to require action in the premises of the British authorities. It is the function, not of British, but of American officials, to protect American interests. If British officials choose to wink at the violation of British laws, that does not excuse our officials for their negligence in not calling the attention of their British compeers to such violations.

If bargains and agreements, securing the safety of this or that class of merchant ships, can be made at Liverpool between enterprising outfitters of steam-frigates and loyal American shippers, it is clear that the State Department of the United States Government ought to know something about the matter. If it neither knows, nor can learn anything in reference thereto, we shall not be surprised to hear before long, that the "British and Southern Joint-Stock Association for Sweeping the Seas," has opened offices in Liverpool and London for the sale of "safe-conducts" to American ships of all sorts, at reasonable rates.

THE PLEA FOR DELAY.—The Washington *Star* publishes a plea for the quietude in the Army of the Potomac, which we transfer to our columns. It opposes the policy of attacking the rebels at present, or for some time to come; and instead of seeing disasters, perceives naught but advantages in delay. The argument is old enough, and pretty well worn, but is restated as if it were quite a refreshing novelty. The gist of it is that it is unwise to assail the rebels, as their army is stronger now than it will be at any future time; while if we wait till the Northern conscription is enforced, *our* army will be greatly stronger than it is at present. Their supplies of arms and clothing are giving out, while ours is increasing; and we shall soon have a fleet of iron-clads to attack Charleston and Mobile—though the *Star* says nothing about the fleet of iron-clads the rebels are likely to have if we give them plenty of time. Besides all this, the position of LEE at Winchester is very strong; and if he should be beaten there, he would retire to certain mountain passes and fight a succession of battles which may cost us 50,000 men, while one thousand rebel cavalry can compel MCCLELLAN to employ 50,000 more soldiers to watch them. But, on the other hand, if our Young General "elects to keep the rebels shivering in nakedness in the Valley for but a month"—we shall see what we shall see.

Now, we do not doubt that the rebel army is at its maximum strength, and that time will not add to its numbers; but if it is the purpose of our Generals to wait for any very material reduction of the rebel army from natural causes, we think that these leaders are likely to enjoy a long lease of their military dignities. In regard to our own army, it will certainly be numerically stronger when the 600,000 of the late levies are added to its ranks; but if we have a Winter of inaction on the Potomac, we doubt whether, with all our additions, our army next Spring will be any greater than it was in the Spring of this year—when it was officially reported at 520,000 men. As to the rebel supply of arms, we can't see what should make *them* give out, unless we wrench them away from them; and in respect to clothing, they cannot be worse off this winter than they were represented to be at Manassas last Winter. If LEE's position at Winchester is so very strong as the *Star* represents it, and if he can commit such slaughter of our men in the mountain passes, we should like to know if it is absolutely necessary to fight him at Winchester and in the gaps, and if military strategy furnishes no way by which he can be compelled to leave Winchester and the mountain regions. Suppose that some part of our prodigious army, which Gen. MCCLELLAN does not need if he is to stand on the defensive, were to be sent off to capture Richmond and Gordonsville, we should like to know how long LEE *could* remain in the Shenandoah Valley.

We desire nothing rash or over-perilous in our Generals, and urge no special line of policy or action, excepting the general policy of vigor and earnestness in fighting down the rebellion. But we have heard so much during the last two years about waiting for the operations of time and nature upon the rebels, and have seen so little good fruit, and see now such terrible national danger, from a persistence in this policy, that we are persuaded another Winter of it would bring us to the brink of national ruin.

The Erie Canal—The Seymourites.

On the 26th of October, 1826, the water of Lake Erie was admitted into the Canal, and a flotilla set out from the harbor of Buffalo, conveying the Governor, the Canal Commissioners, and numerous distinguished persons, bearing the symbols of the junction of the waters of the lake and the ocean. The flotilla was increased at Albany by an escort of steamboats, and when the aquatic procession entered the boundaries of the City of New-York, the corporation and public authorities joined it, while signal cannon thundered out the tidings of the event from the harbor of Buffalo to the shores of the ocean.

Such is the simple historic narration of the event that made New-York the "Empire State" of the Union, and this City the undisputed metropolis of the New World. Yesterday was the anniversary of that notable event—the celebration thirty-six years ago of the completion of the Erie Canal; and it is fit to present a few words of warning in this connection.

It has long been a chosen policy of the political party who are in the main the supporters of Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR in the present campaign for Governor, to sell out the State's interest in the New-York Canals. If, by any chance, that party should gain power in the November election, we cannot doubt that the danger would be imminent of their carrying out that policy. And next to the destruction of the Union, for which Mr. SEYMOUR's supporters seem to have lost all horror, no event could be more disastrous to the material prosperity of our City and State than the sale of the Canals. The two events would go well together, as being the very worst possible injuries, both State and National, that any people were ever subjected to.

The New-York State Canals are not only self-sustaining, but profitable—not only profitable, but likely to be munificently so. They bear promise in the future, if the past be the criterion, of not only paying off the large debt contracted for their construction, but of contributing much to the support of the State Government, and to that extent relieving the people of taxation. It is a very clear proposition, as the figures will show, that no public work of ancient or modern time has been so successful in promoting the interests of the State that built it. It has raised up towns and cities on its lines through all the length and breadth of the State; filled all the valleys with a rich agricultural population; cheapened food for this great metropolis, while making it truly the emporium of trade for the whole Union, and for the Western World. And our Canals have done this great work, not at the cost of the State's solvency. On the other hand they have created the wealth that made their construction in their present completeness and magnitude possible.

The gross receipts on the Canals for tolls, or several years past, from the opening of navigation to second week in October, were as follows:

For the year 1856	$2,748,203
For the year 1857	2,045,641
For the year 1859	1,277,903
For the year 1860	2,282,103
For the year 1861	2,844,088
For the year 1862	4,007,212

The increase of gross receipts for the present year

Over the year 1861, are	$1,163,124
Over the year 1860, are	1,725,109
Over the year 1859, are	2,729,309

The official source from which we procure the above statement of the enormous amount of this year's business on the Canals adds that the receipts for the navigation season of the year will very nearly reach *five millions of dollars*.

It is because of these remarkable facts of productiveness on the part of the Canals that the danger is great of their being sold if the Seymour party should come into power in the State. If they were poor stock, yielding nothing, or bringing the State yearly in debt, the very proposition of selling them would be an insult to the common sense of the world. For who would buy what was worse than worthless?

The grounds on which the sale of the canals has been urged, and will be urged by the Seymourites are familiar, and need neither repetition nor refutation here. It is argued that the management of works of internal improvement is no part of the function of a government, but should be left always to private enterprise. Because, in the first place, the construction and conduct of such works beget corruption in State legislation; and, in the second place, there is never that economy of administration, nor certainty and quickness of accommodation in the management of a public work which private interest always seeks to attain. Unfortunately for the arguments in this line, facts in our State's history too notoriously refute them. We have railroads that are in private hands, but we have never heard that they were immaculate, and sought no influence over Legislatures or public officers. On the contrary, the railroads are charged scores of times with the use of corrupt appliances in procuring legislative action, where the friends of Canals are once. And as to economy and courtesy in the transaction of business, the Canals are notoriously the shield of popular safety, protecting the people from the grinding exactions of giant monopolies, operating under railroad organizations. It is known by the people, from bitter experience, that whenever the Winter puts its fetters on the Canals, which are their cheap highway, the railroads on the instant seize the opportunity of levying exactions on the commerce that is compelled over their lines. *It is these railroads, and these alone, that would buy the State Canals if offered for sale.* And thus would the people of the State find themselves in the plight of having built, at their own proper cost, the most magnificent system of artificial water communication in the world, and turned it over to speculators that they might oppress the people with severe exactions for its use.

The specious and often repeated Democratic dogma, that it is not proper for a State to own and regulate works of internal improvement, had as well be exploded. The experience of New-York State with her Canals has proved the reverse. These Canals have been emphatically the shield and support of the State, giving it wealth, commerce, population, power. And reason would have taught what experience has proved. *Why* should not a State own that which is of universal advantage to population? The Mississippi River is of dangerous navigation. The Ohio River requires annually considerable expenditure of public money to clear its channel. The National Government has tried to improve these rivers in past years, but no doubt with much extravagance and pointless effort. Yet what fool would propose to sell out these rivers to private parties to clear them and run them on private account? Who would make the proposition to sell out the Hudson River, from New-York City to Albany, because its navigation required yearly outlays which private enterprise could apply more economically and honestly than the Government? Yet the New-York canals are but the continuation of the Hudson River through all the interior of the State, and clear through to Lakes Erie and Ontario. They are one with the Hudson, physically and commercially—they belong in common to the people of the whole State, for their free use and behoof forever; and the politician who would be willing to sell out the canals, could advocate with equal propriety the sale to a private corporation of New-York State's interest in the navigation of the Hudson River. If the people do not wish to be cheated out of the best heritage that ever fell to the lot of a State, they must put their veto on the Seymour party.

The Best Ordnance.

The late experiments of the English Government at Shoeburyness will be found full of instruction, if we are willing, at last, to modify our wonted belief in the inevitable supremacy of whatever is American. The fact that Mr. WHITWORTH (who has made a battery of guns for the rebels) drove through the "Warrior" target, at 600 yards, an explosive shell, which blew the *débris* of the plates and backing into what represented the vital parts of a ship; and the fact that Mr. CLAY, of the Mersey Iron Works, burst a hole as large as a barrel-head through the same target, at 200 yards, with his 13-inch wrought-iron gun and 74 pounds of powder; and the fact that Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG destroyed a similar target with his coiled "300-pounder," which, although the breech-screw blew out with 90 pounds of powder, from an obvious defect in construction, did not burst in the barrel; and the fact that Mr. KRUPP has forged his wonderful cast-steel into guns of 9-inch bore, without seam or weld, while the heaviest charge of powder known to our practice is 50 pounds, and that for a ball of 425 pounds weight, and, therefore, low velocity, and while the strongest material found in our ordnance, excepting only the light wrought-iron hoops of PARROTT, is cast-iron; these things, we remark, are worthy of very serious consideration.

It is a notorious fact that the penetration of projectiles is directly as their weight, while it is as the square of their velocity. That is to say, ARMSTRONG's 150-pound ball going at 1,770 feet per second, has about twice the penetrating power of the 425-pound 15-inch ball at 800 feet. It is a question of velocity. And velocity means powder. And powder requires enormous strength of gun. To this end European experiments are tending, while, if we mistake not, a leading question with us is, how to obtain the best results with small charges, because our guns can't stand large ones. We remember that the *Monitor* was not permitted to fire wrought-iron shot at the *Merrimac*, because they would bring a greater strain on her ordnance, and that her charge of powder for an 11-inch gun with hollow shot, was 16 pounds.

It is, however, argued that heavy projectiles, at low velocities, have immense smashing power, and the probabilities are certainly in that direction. But armor heavily backed with elastic material, possesses the very elements of resistance to great weights at low velocities—*time* to yield. Besides great indentations and extensive fractures are not such very serious disasters. A mere chasm in a wooden wall would not have put an old-fashioned frigate *hors du combat*. But when a broadside of shells, charged with explosive material or molten metal, gets into the bowels of a ship, through never so small and neat a hole in her armor, affairs begin to be serious. This is not the work of large bores and low charges. It can only be accomplished by the high velocities, in other words, the enormous cartridges, which nothing but wrought metal or hooped guns can carry.

But while we have profited so little by the European practice, we are not without grounds of satisfaction and encouragement. The European gun which, although little heard of in British target practice, is most thoroughly believed in by the best experts, and adopted by several European Governments, is the hooped gun, known there as BLAKELEY's and here as PARROTT's. In England and France cast-iron is hooped with steel. WHITWORTH covers a cast-steel barrel with seamless cast-steel rings, and the Armstrong gun is a series of coiled wrought-iron tubes. When American manufacturers learn how to make cast-steel in large masses, we have no doubt that Capt. PARROTT can apply this valuable principle as well as any foreigner. So the responsibility rests on our iron and steel-makers; and they are inexcusable for several reasons: 1st, We have the best raw material in the world. We have the Franklinite of New-Jersey, acknowledged by foreign metallurgists to be the most valuable mixture known for the perfection of sound and tough iron and steel. A Prussian iron—Spiegeleisen—containing manganese, which is only one of the valuable ingredients of the Franklinite, is found indispensable by KRUPP, the prince of steel-makers, and by BESSEMER, HOWELL, and all the best European establishments. 2d, The Bessemer process is now found indispensable by KRUPP, by at least thirteen large steel-makers in England, who have already bought the right to use it, and by the largest establishments in France, Belgium and Sweden. 3d, KRUPP's success depends largely on his use of heavy machinery. One of his hammers weighs forty tons, and falls twelve feet. In a new establishment in London, one hammer will weigh fifty tons. The "Mersey," the "Atlas," and all the great gun and armor-plate works are increasing the size of their hammers and rolls. But the Bessemer process is totally neglected and generally laughed at by our leading iron men; tolerably heavy machinery is only employed by a very few; and Franklinite is scarcely used at all. Is it surprising that European cannon can stand more powder and do more work? And what are the chances for armor-plates?

But the Government contemplates the erection of great iron-works. Surely, all known improvements will then be employed, and all known advantages realized. Alas, not a word have we heard about heavy machinery or direct steel, or any other steel. It is all cast-iron.

It is not probable that we shall ever be very far behind the age in the means of defence, but it is evidently of the greatest importance that the benefits of European improvements, which are now simply a menace from abroad, as well as a fountain of the best supplies for the rebels, should be secured and appropriated.

A Squadron of Cavalry for the City.

Our readers will bear witness to the earnestness with which we have urged the necessity of setting in the field a cavalry force commensurate with the other arms of the service, and equal to the requirements of campaigns carried on in a country as broad as ours. We are pleased to see that the Common Council of this City is awakening to the importance of the subject. A series of resolutions relating thereto were introduced in the Board of Aldermen on Saturday, which will be found among the proceedings of that body published in this issue; and further action in the matter will be taken speedily.

It would be idle to recapitulate the services which the rebel cavalry has rendered their traitorous cause, or the damage which it has inflicted on the North since the commencement of this war. But trains captured from our armies—bridges and railroads destroyed—raids for booty and spoils—cattle herds of loyal citizens gone to ration their army—horses stampeded to mount more rebel cavalry—reconnoissances made around our armies—are events of almost daily occurrence, and it is as great an injustice to the loyal and pillaged citizens of our frontiers, as humiliating to our character as a nation, that they should be indulged in by the rebels with impunity. We should confine within their own lines whatever cavalry the enemy may mount by compelling them to watch our expeditions into their own territory, in lieu of obliging us to watch theirs. One good lesson taught their infantry as to the weight of a regular cavalry charge, would prevent the enemy from allowing their horse to move beyond calling distance of their divisions, as cavalry alone can meet cavalry.

Owing to early misconceptions of the magnitude and duration of this war, and the spasmodic calls for volunteers, which as soon as recruited were armed with musket and bayonet, and marched into the field to repel the advance of the enemy, no time has been allowed to organize a respectable cavalry. And no one man, State, or Corporation has been found disposed to urge its necessity or take the arm under its protection. The want is now generally known; and according to the views advanced in the Common Council, may at some future day be more directly and seriously felt within the limits of our own State. We do not regard a rupture with Great Britain as within the bounds of probability. But should one unhappily occur, large bodies of British regular cavalry, mounted on Canadian horses, might be thrown into this State, without our having a single regiment capable of meeting them on equal footing, and infantry makes a sorry figure in pursuit of horsemen. The regular cavalry in the British service has been doubled within the last twenty years; and when horses can be found in the country where the troops are to serve, cavalry-men are not more difficult to transport than the same number of infantry. Ten or twenty thousand of the skilled cavalry of England would make a greater sensation on our Northern frontier than STUART in Pennsylvania, to say nothing of the hordes of irregular horse, full as serviceable as that of the rebel army which would be tempted to accompany them.

Adverse as we are to the idle appropriations which have already so overburdened this City with taxes, we nevertheless hope that the City Fathers may follow up their present measure by adopting some substantial and effective plan to encourage the creation of an efficient cavalry, and which may serve as an example to all large cities of the

North. Any judicious step of the kind must expedite military movements in this war, as also afford a security in the future, by generating among the people such an emulation in respect to the mounted service as was developed by the New-York Seventh and other militia regiments among infantry.

The Penalty of Patriotism.

Everybody remembers the howl of indignation which was raised in England four years ago over the hideous brutality of the East Indian Government's contractors to soldiers returning from Hindoostan to England. Brave men, who wore on their breasts the medals of Delhi and Lucknow,—men whose stout arms and true hearts had been England's bulwark in her extreme hour of peril,—men who had thrown their lives between the Sepoy and his prey, rescuing English honor from the dust and English mothers from despair and death,—these men were packed away on board of leaking vessels, supplied with poisonous and tainted food, crowded in unventilated holds, and landed at last on the shores of the country they had covered with glory, half naked and more than half dead, wan, wasted, fever-smitten, to perish of disease, or to live as memorials of England's neglect and wrecks of England's honor. The pen of **Dickens** was consecrated to their wrongs and to the branding of those by whom such wrongs had come. We read his eloquent outburst of righteous wrath, and shuddered at his terrible photograph of patient misery and heroic endurance. How little did we then dream that in our own country, and in our own city, we should be called to witness scenes as dark almost and as discreditable as those which gathered in gloom over the closing history of so many of the saviours of British India?

Yet here we have the direct and positive assertion from the "New-England Relief Association" of this City that sick and discharged soldiers from the army of New-Orleans, arrive here on their way home, after undergoing as much injustice, as much ill-treatment, and as much suffering, as can well be crowded into the happily brief voyage from the Gulf to New-York.

It is stated on this respectable authority, that a firm in New-Orleans are permitted to demand of soldiers so returning nearly twice the regular fare for passage; that once on board the ships of these people, the soldiers thus swindled in the price they pay, are swindled again in that for which they pay it. They are forced to eat on deck in all weathers—fed upon decayed and unwholesome food—sent to sleep on bare boards in the steerage—*excepting during stormy weather, when, for the sake of saving the cargo, the hatches are fastened down, and the soldiers sent up again to sleep on deck in the storm.*

The men thus treated being invalids, broken down in the service of their country, it will hardly be thought surprising, that of eighteen so dealt by on the steamer *Cumbria*, one has already died since reaching New-York.

As to who may be responsible for this state of things, we shall not now pronounce an opinion. It is strange, certainly, that the commander at New-Orleans should be unable to secure the commonest honesty and decency in the treatment of loyal New England men returning to their homes; but it remains to be seen what his opportunities in the case may be.

All that we now have to say, and we say it with the distinctest emphasis, is, that this is one of the cases in which somebody must be found to be responsible. This is everybody's affair—for in this war of the people, the people feel every suffering of the soldiers as their own, and will demand the strictest account from those in authority whose duty it is to see that scandals such as these shall be made impossible under the flag of the Union.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Extract from the Letter of a Loyal Lady, the Wife of a High Rebel Officer, to Her Mother—Chart of a Union General's Head, &c.

[For the authenticity of the following letter we can vouch. The lady writes regularly, and her correspondence is sealed. She invariably speaks without restraint her views of affairs in the South; and her letters, on being received by her friends, all bear the Baltimore post-mark.—Ed. Times.]

Savannah, Ga., United States of America, Oct. 11, 1862.

Dearest Mother: Your kind letter reached me, and would have given me an unmingled pleasure but for the announcement of poor Capt. ——'s death. How terrible for his sisters, and for poor Miss ——, who, when I last saw her, showed me his *carte de visite*, and half-confessed they were engaged, although neither the Commodore nor her aunt knew or suspected anything of the matter. Every person here is in mourning except myself, and I only not so because I cannot find materials, and hope soon to be allowed to go North, as Gen. —— has half promised me passage under the next flag of truce to some vessel of Admiral **Dupont**'s squadron. Our little darling is sadly in need of shoes, her only present foot covering being little carpet slippers, with carpet-soles made by myself. They do very well while it is quite dry; but the least shower keeps her within doors, and she wears out nearly two pair each week, so that I am constantly busy. Of tea and all other comforts we preserve only vague remembrances; but food, thank God, is becoming plentiful again, such as it is—wheat, chickens, corn and pigs; and, although is is admitted here by all that the rebellion has yet a sharp struggle before it, there is no longer any hope (as I sincerely wish there was) of its being starved into submission. [Here follow some purely family details.]

* * * * * * * *

You cannot think how bitterly the North is ridiculed here, and all my efforts to defend it only end in mortification and consciousness that those who think otherwise have the best of the argument. It is now the regular habit to send so-called 'deserters' into the Union lines along the Potomac, whenever we want to get a mail carried North. These "deserters," who are generally the bravest, sharpest and most unscrupulous *enfants perdus* in the rebel army, enter **McClellan**'s lines, tell him just such stories as they have been told to, take the oath and are immediately dismissed. They then go to Baltimore, post their letters there, get a return mail and are back in Richmond within three or four days from the time of leaving the managers of this mail line at Baltimore. It is thus that the — and — [Two papers are mentioned here, one published in New-York and one in Baltimore,] get their "late Southern news;" and I can assure you that this mail runs regularly—the carriers many times getting across the Potomac and into Maryland without being once challenged; while, if they are challenged, they announce themselves as "deserters," take the oath—though even this is not always asked of them—and then hurry on to Baltimore, which is our chief Post-office.

They have here in private circulation—though it may be a forgery—a phrenological chart of Gen. **McClellan**'s character, made by **Fowler & Wells**, of New-York, and which was given they say, by **McClellan** to his friend, Maj.-Gen. G. W. **Smith**, whose health is now quite recovered, though at the expense of his mind, which will never be again what it was. This written chart—such, dearest mother, as you had made of me when I came back, last Summer, five years ago, from Miss ——'s school—makes **McClellan**'s bump of "caution" outbalance all the other qualities of his head, and they are making fun of it all the time, and of course most actively—those who wish to annoy me—when I am present. They have had this "chart" printed for private circulation, and while the papers here all seem in a conspiracy to praise Gen. **McClellan**, he is the most bitterly ridiculed man I ever knew, in private. The editor of the Savannah *Republican* was at cousin **Mary**'s last Tuesday evening, and had the "greatest fun," as he called it, (horrid old creature, that he is,) trying to make me angry. But cousin **Mary** stopped him, and even Senator —— said that as I was an avowed "enemy of the South," (though Heaven knows I am not.) and had only come here to nurse ——, [her husband,] I was entitled to be treated at least with the courtesy due to "a prisoner of war!" and not vexed and ridiculed. But I assure you, you can have no idea what confidence the people here have that this "chart" is correct; and so whenever **Lee** or **Jackson** want to make **McClellan** stop anywhere, or avoid a battle, they send off some "deserters," first to tell him they are in immense force, and any other odious lies they please; and then they get significant hints to the same effect, published in the Richmond rebel papers; and these papers are actually carried to **McClellan**, and even sold to him at a high price, the two men passing themselves off as Union farmers, who gave him the information which stopped him ten days after the battle of Sharpsburgh, when he was thinking of advancing, and quite ready, having received $60 between them for their trouble and expenses in bringing the information. **George** says they are non-commissioned officers—sergeants or corporals, I forget which—and are to be commissioned as Second Lieutenants when they get back from Baltimore. You may fancy how these things annoy me. But I have nothing but annoyances now, though people here say there is no chance of another battle on the Potomac before next Spring. * * * [The remainder is merely personal, and of no public interest.] ***

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The Augmentation of the Mexican Expedition—A Matter of Grave Interest to America—Paris Papers Abusing the Emancipation Proclamation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

A month ago, I informed you that the Mexican Expedition had been augmented to 80,000 men, and that it was a fixed object of the French Government to remain in Mexico long enough to build up some sort of Government which should be able to offer an insurmountable obstacle to the extension of the Anglo-American and Protestant race South. Up to the present moment about 50,000 men have been sent from France to take part in this Expedition, and I am still assured, through private channels, that the number of men will be carried to 80,000, or even more, if found necessary to carry out the object in view. From the start I was informed that the French desired to make of this Mexican Expedition a serious affair, and circumstances have singularly aided in converting desires into a fixed determination. I have endeavored to keep pace with the developments of the programme, and to keep you advised of the various changes as they took place. Under ordinary circumstances, the sending of 80,000 or even of 50,000 men to Mexico accompanied by a powerful fleet, when it is known that neither the army nor the fleet will meet an enemy to contend with, would be for the Government and people of the United States a grave event; it may not, however, be so now. It may even be that the Government of the United States desires that a strong power should be created in Mexico, in order to stop the progress of the Southern States south. The subject is none the less an important one, and ought to receive all your attention.

The French fleet in the Gulf of Mexico has suffered from the yellow fever to an extent which the public of France do not suspect. Every mail brought from Vera Cruz by a French steamer is first examined by the Government authorities; the correspondence of all the journals is carefully scanned, and nothing of an inquieting nature is allowed to go to the public through the Press. But I am told that the losses by death have been so numerous that there were not sailors enough to take the vessels out of the port of Vera Cruz, and that it was on account of these losses of men that the blockade of the other Mexican ports was raised. The Marine Office is now sending out large detachments of sailors to fill up the ranks.

The four papers at Paris which have undertaken the job of creating public opinion in favor of the Southern Confederacy constantly proclaimed that Slavery had nothing to do with the present war, (complacently forgetting the facts to the contrary they have published in their own columns for the last thirty years,) and that if President **Lincoln** would declare the emancipation of Slavery, they could no longer oppose his attempt to crush the rebellion. But now that Mr. **Lincoln** has published his act of emancipation, the Slavery sheets turn square round, and make it the occasion of such strains of abuse of the President as even they have not before ventured to offer us. The violence of these journals and the hollowness of their arguments ought to convince the public of the true motives of their opposition to the Union, and the public, it is to be hoped, seeing that all their noise is simply a *parti-pris*, will not be influenced by it. As a specimen of the manner in which these journals receive the President's Proclamation, I give you the following brief extracts:

The *Constitutionnel* says—

"Far from condemning Slavery in principle, the President makes of it a premium of encouragement in favor of such States as will, between now and the 1st of January, come back to the Union; so that if the Proclamation could attain the end proposed, and if, though impossible, all the Confederate States should depose their arms before the epoch fixed, Slavery would be in fact and in right maintained in all these States, and this time not in the quality of a local institution, beyond the competency of Congress, but with the voluntary approbation and sanction of the Federal power."

La France says that the Proclamation comes too late either to convince the world, or to be of practical effect in the South. It is like proclaiming Abolition in a foreign country; thinks that in his generosity Mr. **Lincoln** might as well have emancipated all the slaves in the universe. The Proclamation, therefore, the *France* says, is addressed more to the North than to the South. It is a scheme which looks no higher than a general butchery of defenceless women and children. But, Mr. **Lincoln**, this paper thinks, will be prevented from proceeding farther in this undertaking, for the Democracy of the North are rising up to overthrow him, and to initiate a policy of compromise and peace.

The *Patrie* says:

"It is evident that Mr. **Lincoln** proclaims the abolition of Slavery just as he would proclaim, if he could, the pillage of property in Slave States. It is not an act of humanity he proposes to accomplish, since he excepts conditionally the States which may remain faithful to the Union; it is a flat contradiction which he thus gives to those writers who have persisted in maintaining that the American war was commenced for the emancipation of the blacks." "Liberty, it is now proven, has nothing to do with this bloody butchery, of which the consequence will, perhaps, unfortunately be to retard for a long time the liberation of the slaves on American soil." "The Proclamation, taken as a whole, says this: You who adopt our policy will have our favors and our protection; you who refuse to come to us we will follow with our hate, with pillage and with ruin."

The liberal Press and public unanimously approve of the Proclamation. As for the Americans here, the Secessionists, who know the critical condition of things in Louisiana, are much alarmed at the danger of an insurrection of the negroes; the Border-State men are also in consternation at the general appearance of things, while the frank Union men, with a few exceptions, approve the Proclamation. According to Louisianians, Gen. **Van Dorn** is now maintained in Louisiana with a considerable force, in order to hold in check the negroes, who have already made a beginning. He has orders to attack New-Orleans, if he deems it necessary in order to stop the insurrection, because, in that case, the Nationals would destroy the city, and thus destroy the nest of the most dangerous negro propagandists. The financial and commercial people, of whatever shade of political opinion—we have, as you know, a considerable number of "on-the-fence" Americans here now—are uneasy and doubtful about the Proclamation.

The movement of the Democrats in the State of New-York is doing much harm abroad, because for people who do not understand the intricacy of our politics, the movement is taken for a frank opposition to the Administration and its war policy. Of course the Democratic Party will not consider itself responsible for the ignorance of foreigners, but the influence of the movement is most unhappy all the same.

On the question of recognition or intervention there is nothing new. It is generally conceded that the emancipation proclamation will add another obstacle in the way of recognition, but as there never was, and is not now, any serious danger of either a recognition or an intervention, it is to be hoped that Mr. **Lincoln**, in issuing his proclamation, based it entirely upon a home policy.

The Emperor arrived yesterday at St. Cloud, and is holding to-day a grand council, in which the Mexican, American, and Italian questions will no doubt be discussed. As regards Italy, however, it is not believed that any measure will yet be adopted toward the evacuation of Rome. The hopes of a united Italy are fast fading away from the minds of those who have a right to be the best informed on the subject. MALAKOFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

The entire success of the musical and dramatic season has encouraged Mr. **Grau** to complete the organization of a good company for the Academy of Music, which will be opened on the 10th of November, under his management. The stockholders of the Fourteenth-street establishment, as well as the artists engaged there, have modified their terms to the standard of the times, and it is likely, therefore, that Mr. **Grau**'s season will extend through the whole Winter season. Something like an important effort at management is absolutely necessary to restore the Opera to its old position, as the leading fashionable amusement of the Metropolis. The brief and desultory seasons of last Winter, with their small excitements about smaller things, leave nothing to be remembered with pleasure. They were conducted with a strict view to economy, and under the conviction that a more important adventure would certainly fail. Just as surely would a repetition of the same sort of close management lead to disaster now. New-York has long since passed the rudimental state of opera, and, except under extraordinary circumstances, will be content with none but the perfect thing. Mr. **Grau** is thoroughly alive to this fact, and his arrangements indicate an intention to restore, as far as possible, the palmiest days of operatic management. The season will be remarkable for the introduction of several new artists, and the production of **Meyerbeer**'s latest opera, "Le Pardon de Ploermel." The *impresario* is singularly rich in *prime donne*, having a good half dozen of more or less reputation. Mme. **Guerrabella**, an American *prima donna*, who has achieved much success, will in all probability, open the season, followed by Mme. **Lorini Whiting**, another American, in dramatic *rôles*, such as "Norma." Several of the best works of the Italian *repertoire* will be revived for these artists. About the second or third week of the season **Meyerbeer**'s new work will be submitted to the public, the principal part—*Dinorah*—being sustained by Mll'e **Cordier**. This is necessarily the great event of Mr. **Grau**'s season, and will attract the particular attention of the musical community. There is hardly a question about the success of the opera, unless it should be New-York's unenviable privilege to reverse the unanimous verdict of Europe. Wherever "Le Pardon de Ploermel" has been brought out, it has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the public, and this notwithstanding the fact that the music is of a singularly reticent character. Like other works by the same master, it requires very ample resources, and we are glad to hear, therefore, that Mr. **Grau** has no intention of economising with respect to the orchestra and chorus, both of which have heavy work to perform in the opera. In addition to the artists we have named, it is hinted that Miss **Kellogg**, Miss **Carlotta Patti**, and Madame **Strakosch** will also belong to the company. There are no fresh names among the male artists, but it is only right to add that a better trio than **Brignoli**, **Amodio**, and **Susini** could not very easily be found. The company promises, indeed, to be one of the best we have had for many years, and the season one of the most interesting. If only a reasonable portion of the patronage which is showered on other places of amusement be extended to the Academy of Music, there can hardly be a doubt about the issue of Mr. **Grau**'s experiment. Signor **Muzio** will be the conductor.

The German opera, under the able management of Mr. **Carl Anschutz**, continues to flourish in the best possible manner. **Boieldieu**'s opera of "Jean de Paris" was the principal attraction of the past week, and still remains on the bills. It was excellently rendered by Mesdames **Johanssen** and **Rotter**, and Messrs. **Quint**, **Graff** and **Kraufeld**. On Saturday evening **Weber**'s romantic opera of "Der Freischutz" was revived, but failed to excite the usual interest. Both ladies of the company were excellent; indeed, we have rarely heard Mme. **Johanssen** to such marked advantage as in the hackneyed but difficult *scena* of the second act. In clearness of phrasing and general effectiveness of power, it deserves to rank with the best efforts of the lyric stage. It is not possible to say as much of the other artists; but Mme. **Rotter**, Herr **Weinlich**, the chorus, and the orchestra, were at least up to the average excellence of German operatic houses in Germany. Herr **Quint** acted his *rôle* with spirit, and atoned in this way for some harshness of vocalization. It is not presumed that this company is the best that can be got together; but it is, at all events, better than any other that has ever been formed in this City. With due encouragement and a decent amount of kindliness from the German Press, it can easily be made to blossom into something of permanent value to the world of art. Italian music has so monopolised the public ear, that few are aware of the wealth of the German *repertoire*. There are plenty of delightful works well worthy of a place in the public esteem, if with a company very little better than the one at the German Opera they could be fairly produced. It is impossible to find a better conductor for the purpose than Mr. **Carl Anschutz**, and hence all that has been done so far has been marked by rare artistic feeling and liberality. We are heartily glad that the experiment has been completely successful. "Fidelio" and the "Mason and Locksmith" are the operas next in order of production.

Mr. **Harrison**'s concerts, at Irving Hall, attract so much attention that it is only necessary to say the third of the series will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. Mr. **Gottschalk** will play several of his most favorite compositions, and will be assisted by Miss **Barnetche** (piano), Miss **Fanny Stockton** (voice), Mr. **Castle** (tenor), Mr. **Theodore Thomas** (violin), and Mr. H. C. **Timm** (accompanist).

The theatres are doing so well with stars and novelties that no changes are announced for this evening. "Bosom Friends," at Mr. **Wallack**'s theatre, divides public favor with the old comedies so long in favor here. Mr. **Edwin Booth**'s engagement increases in popularity, and bids fair to eclipse all this gentleman's former triumphs. The list of his impersonations for the week will be found elsewhere. Mr. **Edwin Forrest**, at **Niblo**'s Garden, nightly crowds the house to suffocation; his selection of pieces for the present week will also be found under the proper column. At **Barnum**'s Museum a variety of entertainments are offered, including **Boucicault**'s play of "Pauvrette." **Christy**'s Minstrels, and **Tirrell**'s admirable panorama of California, at Hope Chapel, are among the best miscellaneous entertainments of the city. An evening may always be pleasantly spent in either place.

The Ohio Election.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Oct. 26.

The official returns of the Ohio election give a Democratic majority on Supreme Judge of 8,740. The Democratic vote has increased 35,000 since last year, and the Union vote decreased 28,000. The total vote of the State shows a falling off of 78,000 since the Presidential election. Three inches of snow fell last night.

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MARRIED.

Brown—Saunders.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Ed. Jessup, **Alfred Brown**, of Placer County, Cal., to **Emily**, third daughter of the late S. Saunders, Esq., of London, Eng.

Lindsay—Black.—In Rahway, on Thursday, Oct. 23, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Lockwood, **Andrew Lindsay**, New-York, to **Katie Inglis**, daughter of Thomas Black, Esq., of Starbank, N. J.

DIED

Bluxome.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, **Isaac Bluxome**, of this City.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Brady.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, **Estelle**, infant daughter of William S. and Maria Brady, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Funeral service at the residence of her parents, at 7½ o'clock on Monday evening, Oct. 27, at No. 698 Greenwich-st. Her remains will be taken to Oakhill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment, on Tuesday morning, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Blake.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 23, **Samuel Austin**, infant son of Charles W. and Susan W. Blake, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 27, at 1 o'clock, from No. 133 East 42d-st.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

Brown.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 25, **Wealthy Ann**, wife of Cornelius W. Brown, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from Strong-place Baptist Church, South Brooklyn.

Beak.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 25, **Cornelia H.**, only daughter of Albert L. and Cornelia Beak, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 58 West 29th-st.

Case.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 26, at No. 350 Atlantic-st., **Drucy**, widow of the late Ebenezer W. Case, of Southold, L. I.

Funeral services on Tuesday, at the Presbyterian Church of Southold, on the arrival of the morning train.

Gourlie.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Oct. 26, **Archibald T.**, youngest son of Archibald T. and Sarah E. Gourlie, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Oct. 28. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 10½ A. M., and returning at 2:22 P. M.

Green.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, **Willie T. Green**, son of Charles H. and Katie H. Green, aged 3 years and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 P. M., this day, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at No. 405 4th-st.

Hawkins.—In Columbia, S. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, of bilious dysentery, **Carrie Swaffield**, the beloved daughter of Richard Hawkins, Esq., of Jersey City, N. J.

Halsey.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, **Caroline Slidell**, daughter of the late John C. Halsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, S. A. Halsey, at Astoria, L. I., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Hutchison.—On Friday morning, 24th inst., **James Hutchison**.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 242 9th-st.

☞ Montreal and Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

De Marcellin.—Near Spottswood, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 25, Dr. **Edward P. de Marcellin**, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the New-York State Society of Cincinnati, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Ogden.—At Pelham, Westchester Co., on Thursday, 23d inst., **Samuel Cornell Ogden**, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Church, this City, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Phillips.—In Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 25, **Henry Lyttleton Phillips**, son of James A. and Mary Seguine Phillips, aged 9 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, late the residence of James H. Corwin, Esq., near the Reformed Dutch Church. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

Plumley.—On Friday morning, Oct. 24, Mrs. **H. K. H. Plumley**, wife of A. R. Plumley.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 East 34th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at 11 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Metuchin, N. J., by the 2 P. M. train.

Vail.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 26, **Annie O. Muir Vail**, wife of Walter Vail, Esq.

Funeral will take place from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 3½ P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Valentine.—On Friday, 24th inst., **Hannah Valentine**, widow of Abraham Valentine, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in the town of Yonkers, on Monday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Williams' Bridge, to meet the 11:15 train from New-York.

Williams.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 24, **James Alfred**, eldest son of Rev. James A. Williams, aged 21 years.

Funeral at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Monday, Oct. 27, at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 507.—Oct. 25, 1862.
56, 67, 31, 45, 62, 52, 58, 55, 16, 70, 42, 14.

Kentucky, Class 508.—Oct. 25, 1862.
75, 29, 36, 21, 19, 34, 50, 65, 44, 24, 10, 76, 62.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 455.—Oct. 25, 1862.
67, 60, 13, 6, 3, 8, 65, 1, 64, 70, 47, 27.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 365.—Oct. 25, 1862.
59, 5, 73, 11, 4, 50, 27, 66, 41, 29, 70, 48, 77.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway. Letter communications confidential.

SILVER HUNTING-CASED WATCHES
FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
WARRANTED CORRECT TIMEKEEPERS.
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES" REGIMENT.

New-York, Oct. 8, 1862.

The undersigned, convinced of the importance and necessity of prompt and energetic action with reference to the speedy completion of the military organization known as the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, under the command of Col. MARK HOYT, have accepted an invitation to act as a Committee of Citizens, to further the interests of said regiment, and will be happy to receive such coöperation as their fellow-citizens may feel willing to extend. Contributions of money toward a BOUNTY FUND, or for regimental purposes, will be gladly received and duly acknowledged, by

MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Jr., Esq.,
Treasurer, No. 19 Ferry-street.
M. ARMSTRONG & SON,
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.,
HOYT BROTHERS,
ANDREWS, GIBBONS & CO.,
C. H. MARSHALL,
L. B. WEYMAN,
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.

MILITARY NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

Persons who claim that they are for any reason exempt from Military duty, and therefore *not liable to draft*, are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims, at the *Police Station-houses* of the Wards in which they reside.

The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 20, and will sit for ten days. The hours will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the office of the County Clerk are of no avail.

A Surgeon will be in attendance to examine claimants of exemption on account of physical disability.

The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards in which the Commissioners will sit:

First Ward	No. 29 Broad-st.
Second Ward	No. 49 Beekman-st.
Third Ward	No. 79 Warren-st.
Fourth Ward	No. 9 Oak-st.
Fifth Ward	No. 49 Leonard-st.
Sixth Ward	No. 9 Franklin-st.
Seventh Ward	Foot of Governeur.
Eighth Ward	Prince, corner Wooster
Ninth Ward	No. 94 Charles-st.
Tenth Ward	Essex, corner Ludlow
Eleventh Ward	No. 4 Union Market, No. 429 Houston-st.
Twelfth Ward	126th-st., Bloomingdale Road
Thirteenth Ward	Attorney, corner Delancey
Fourteenth Ward	No. 53 Spring-st.
Fifteenth Ward	No. 220 Mercer-st.
Sixteenth Ward	No. 156 West 20th-st.
Seventeenth Ward	5th-st. and 1st-av.
Eighteenth Ward	East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Nineteenth Ward	East 59th-st., near 3d-av.
Twentieth Ward	No. 212 West 35th-st.
Twenty-first Ward	No. 120 East 35th-st.
Twenty-second Ward	47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Claims of exemption will be received only in the Wards in which the persons making the same reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate-General,
Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1862.

"IRONSIDES."

LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

Headquarters Second Duryee's Zouaves,
Lafayette Hall, Oct. 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—FIRST—ANY PARTY bringing a recruit to these headquarters will receive Ten Dollars. SECOND—Any party arresting a deserter from this regiment will be paid Five Dollars. By order of
H. D. HULL, Colonel Commanding.
Gould H. Thorp, Lieut. and Acting Adj't.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS THREE-YEAR Regiment, two Captains and three Lieutenants, to complete the organization. No person need apply who is not perfectly competent, and must have men or means to procure them. Address immediately, with full particulars, and where an interview may be had, COLONEL, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

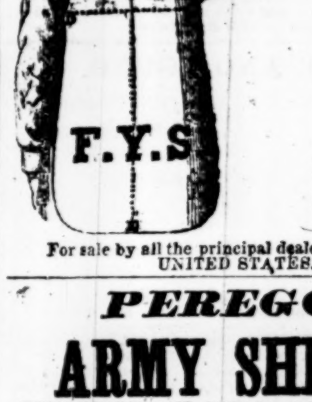
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S MILITARY CLOTHING.

Take notice that military uniforms required by officers on the
SPUR OF THE MOMENT,
Can be procured ready-made, for any rank, and at a great reduction on the usual prices at our establishments, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

S.-T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.
Just published by order of the
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C.,
THE TAX BOOK,
Which all Brewers are required to keep, under the new Excise Law.
Copyright secured.
Price $5—sent free by express upon receipt of the price. The trade supplied.
PHILP & SOLOMONS, Publishers,
Washington, D. C.
For sale in New-York by
B. & P. LAWRENCE,
Wholesale Stationers, No. 78 John-st.



BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

PEREGO'S ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR,
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.......Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye..............Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria..........Cures Tan and Freckles.
Surpassing all others.....Try! Be convinced. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

SEASONS. I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TRY IT! RHEUMATISM, COLIC, croup, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed by S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

POLITICAL.

A GRAND RALLY
OF ALL THE UNION
WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUBS
IN THE CITY WILL BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.
EMINENT SPEAKERS
HAVE BEEN INVITED AND WILL BE ANNOUNCED
TO-MORROW.
D. D. CONOVER, President.
A. M. PALMER, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN L. SHAW, }
John G. Abbe, } Secretaries.
James T. Walker, }

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.
UNION
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Congress,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

20TH WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.
A public meeting of this Club will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 27, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. Thomas J. Boynton, of Key West, Florida; Calvin L. Robinson, of Florida; Joseph Remington, of Florida; Hon. H. B. Stanton, Hon. Abram Wakeman, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting. WM. USHER, President.
Joseph B. Pollock, Secretary.

21ST WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION.
A meeting will be held on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms, corner 32d-st. and Broadway.
J. C. C. REYNOLDS, Esq.,
E. R. TREMAIN, Esq.,
JOHN H. WHITE, Esq.,
and others will address the meeting in favor of sustaining at the ballot-box the Administration in its war with traitors. The Republicans, and members of the Wadsworth Clubs, are invited to be present.
CHAS. GOULD, President.
R. J. Vandenburgh, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS
PEOPLE'S UNION,
NO. 8 UNION-SQUARE.
An adjourned meeting of the County Convention will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7½ o'clock, at the headquarters of the People's Union, No. 8 Union-square.
Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Chairman.
L. Deagle, Secretary.

PEOPLES' UNION NOMINATION.
XXIId Ward,
Thirteenth Assembly District.
For Assembly,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
Composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, of the City of Brooklyn,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
For Congress
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 14, 1862. JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
John Waite, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
Fourteenth Assembly District—Eighteenth Ward.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Surrogate,
GABRIEL VAN COTT.

PEOPLE'S UNION CONVENTION OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT met on the 24th October, 1862, and passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This Convention nominated Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT as the candidate of the People's Union Party for Representative in Congress from the Eighth Congressional District; and

Whereas, The Republican Union Convention subsequently nominated ELLIOT C. COWDIN as the candidate of that party for the same office; and

Whereas, Mr. Bancroft having declined the nomination tendered him by this Convention, unless all the supporters of the Government could be united in his support; and

Whereas, Strenuous but unavailing efforts have been made to unite all loyal parties to give Mr. Bancroft that support to which his great experience and talents justly entitle him; and

Whereas, The issue in the District is between Mr. Cowdin and Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, the candidate of the Seymour Democracy; therefore,

Resolved, That in this crisis we can have no hesitancy in deciding whom to favor, whether a loyal man, who will observe conscientiously all his pledges in support of the Government and the prosecution of the war to an honorable peace, or one who, we believe, will use all his efforts and influence to embarrass the Government with a view to bringing about a dishonorable compromise, or some other settlement favorable to the rebels, and therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby nominate for our Representative in Congress ELLIOT C. COWDIN, and pledge him our united and unfaltering support.
CHARLES GOULD, Chairman.
Thos. E. Smith, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE CENTRAL UNION WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUB will be held at the rooms of the Republican Central Committee, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. The members are earnestly requested to attend.
D. D. CONOVER, President.
A. M. PALMER, } Vice-Presidents.
J. J. SHOW, }
Joseph G. Abbe, } Secretaries.
James P. Walker, }

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.,
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling of present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.
The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.

Elegant Wide End TIES. At 50 cents.

Splendid Wide End TIES. At 65 cents.

The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 EACH.
Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.:
25 cent Ties at......13 cents. | 75 cent Ties.........at 38 cents.
50 cent Ties at......25 cents. | $1 Ties at............50 cents.
SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen

COLLARS

at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO SEE SERVICE in a regiment now in the field, under officers of skill and ability, are invited to call on E. G. LOCKE, Army and Navy Agent, No. 20 Pine-st., who can assure positions as Captain, 1st and 2d Lieutenants to suitable persons.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
At Retail
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY BEAVERS,
Suitable for Cloakings.
FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS,
In all the most desirable colors.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN CASSIMERES,
AND
A GREAT VARIETY OF
TWEEDS, KERSEYS, &c.,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK
JUST RECEIVED, and will be offered at MODERATE PRICES on
MONDAY, Oct. 27.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL, THEIR FULL STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS.
—ALSO—
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.
OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIDS, SILKS, etc., received per late arrivals, will be opened at retail on MONDAY, 27th inst.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE
NOW OPEN A VERY FULL STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NOS. 304 AND 306 CANAL-STREET.
CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
JACKETS,
MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material,
AT
The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
WE OPEN ON MONDAY, 27TH,
ESKIMO, MOSCOW,
FUR, CHINCHILLA, AND
VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS,
FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.
ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BLACK AND FANCY BEAVER.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
NO. 381 BROADWAY.

RIBBONS. RIBBONS. RIBBONS.
—CLOSING-OUT SALE.
A LOT OF REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 BROADWAY,
Corner of 25th-st., opposite Madison-park.

NO ADVANCE! NO ADVANCE!
IN PRICES.
ALL IMPORTED DRESS GOODS
Sold at as LOW PRICES
AS WERE EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
And the assortment,
FROM 1s 6d. TO 4s. A YARD,
IS THE LARGEST EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL
IN THE CITY.
2,500 yards double width MOHAIRS, at 1s. 6d.
4,500 yards plaid MATINAS, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards plaid MONTABELLAS, at 1s. 9d.
6,500 yards broche FLEURETTE, at 2s.
8,000 yards VELOURS CECILLAS, at 2s. 3d.
7,500 yards VELOURS ZAMINAS, at 2s. 6d.
Also,
A large assortment of
POPLINS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOS, &c.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
NO. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
200 Extra Rich SILKS for Dresses, of the best make and richest designs. The Dress which cost to import from sixty to eighty dollars will be offered at
FORTY-TWO DOLLARS.
15 cases New SILKS just received.
Good Black SILKS at 25 per cent. under market value.
Extra rich figured Ottomans, Velvours and Poplins.
Plain Empress Cloth and Ottoman, from 75 cents to $2 per yard.
100 pieces Velvetine at 20 cents, worth 30 cents.
Most desirable Plaided Woolens for Children.
100 pieces Queen's Cloth, 1½ yards wide, a most excellent black material for braided Dresses not to be found in any other store in the City.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Mourning Goods sold this season without profit.
No. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place,
Near New-York Hotel.

LACES!!!
REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE,
APPLICATION DE BRUXELLES, FLOUNCINGS,
EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
The Stock of an Importer, amounting to $50,000, and our own Lace Stock, together about $75,000, to be sold before the end of
THIS SEASON.
This is an excellent opportunity to select in advance Black or White Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
"Point de Venice" Sets, from $12 to $200.
N. B.—Merchants will find it to their interest to see this stock before buying from importers.
(NO CREDIT GIVEN.)
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, and near New-York Hotel.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Shaker-flannel undershirts, and drawers,
Merino undershirts and drawers,
Lambswool undershirts and drawers,
Canton-flannel drawers,
MERINO, LAMBSWOOL, AND SHAKER KNIT HOSIERY,
Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, and Stocks,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
to order, or ready-made,
at the shirt and collar dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES,
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative styles of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

MOURNING GOODS!
MOURNING GOODS!
M. & A. MYERS & CO.
are now offering
Their newest FALL and WINTER GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
No. 623 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of childrens cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION.
CHOICE WINTER STYLES
JUST RECEIVED.
LORD & TAYLOR
Will open a fine assortment of the above
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, Oct. 27.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
are now offering at retail
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
at
GREAT BARGAINS,
COMPRISING
VELOUR OTTOMANS IN ALL COLORS,
BROCHE VELOURS, SILK PLAIDS,
OTTOMANS, PLAID MERINOS,
in all the new shades of blue and purple, with a large assortment of new
DRESS GOODS,
just arrived by the last steamer.
ALSO
500 STRIPED BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
From low price to superfine.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
PARIS LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
and all the new patterns and colors of
WOOL SHAWLS.
ALSO,
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
at great bargains, to close an invoice.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.
CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $8 and $9.
CLOAKS at $10 and $11.
CLOAKS at $12 to $25.
CLOAKS 25 to 40 per cent.
CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our Garments. In Style, Quality, and Manufacture, we guarantee them equal to any in the city.
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK MANUFACTURER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRESS GOODS.
NOW OPEN, A SPLENDID STOCK
of all the Latest Novelties imported for the season.
FRENCH MERINOES, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, PLAID AND BROCHE VELOURS,
TURIN CLOTHS, SAXONY PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES,
CANTON CLOTHS,
ALSO,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF MOURNING CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
FROM AUCTION,
a large lot of
SAXONY DRESS DOODS,
From 12½c. to 20c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
IN
Real Point Applique Laces, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. Warranted at less than half prices.
Also, will open on MONDAY, Oct. 20,
A magnificent assortment of
Real Black Thread Lace Veils, (very choice,) from $2 25 to $40.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, Coiffeurs and Barbes.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards.
Guipure Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Real Lace and French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
Together with a full assortment of every kind of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
All at remarkably low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has opened
HER
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
OF
THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,
Also, a large assortment of her own manufacture now ready.
No. 1,142 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS
JUST RECEIVED
PARIS CLOAKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
No. 1,142 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

RICH LACES AND NEW EMBROIDERIES
Just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Black Chantilly Points, unsurpassed in style.
Black Thread Veils, from $3 up, at less than last year's prices; Point Sets of a new description, and many other desirable goods.

THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
Mesdames VIRFOLET, No. 5 Clinton-place, have the honor of announcing to their customers that they have just received from Paris a choice selection of new goods adapted to the season. Corsets made in Paris specially and exclusively for their house.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS. No. 637 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:
ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000
ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.	
No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer, BLAKE, BROS. & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK, DRAWN BY A. G. Jerome, No. 587, for $8,150, dated October 25, on the Union Bank of this city, in favor of and indorsed by Rollins Brothers. Payment having been stopped, a reward of $5 will be paid by returning it to
ROLLINS BROS, No. 27 William-st.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES MARKED with the name of the owner. A reward of $3 will be paid to any one who will return them to JOEL PARKER, at No. 77 West 22d-st.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.
Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can give the best of reference. Has lived over two years in her last place. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Address J. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or as waitress; would assist with the care of children; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very experienced girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to sew; refers to first-class families in Brooklyn, and in neatness of appearance, efficiency and obliging disposition, will be found a valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress; has over two years' reference from her last place. A respectable place preferred to high wages; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 380 4th-av., near 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 220 West 16th-st., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, waitress, or seamstress; is an obliging girl; the best of City reference from her last place, of four years. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.; can be seen, for two days, from 9 until 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress—is qualified for either place; has good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small family. Can be seen for days at No. 75 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 2½ 6th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches; both French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, bread, &c.; can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, a situation; has six years' City reference; can be highly recommended by the best of families; understands marketing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 165 East 36th-st., 1st floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, game, made dishes; also is a good baker of breads and all kinds of breakfast breads; can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 365 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class cook; understands both English and American cooking in all its branches; soups, game, and pastry; and is an excellent baker. Can be seen at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 East 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands soups, poultry, game, &c.; is an excellent bread, pastry and pie baker; has good City reference for economy and cleanliness in person and work; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply fortwo days at No. 83 East 15th-st., be-tween Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good cook; would assist with washing, or would take a laundress' place; would go to the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOKS AND CHAMBERMAIDS.—TWO highly respectable and well recommended girls desire situations in City or country; no objection to go separate; one is a good cook and laundress; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress; both are willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as cook, or chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference given at No. 73 East 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a smart, capable girl as above, either in the City or country; is a respectful, obliging, neat and trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer and good thorough plain cook, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a steady and very experienced girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a neat, economical and efficient servant, in the kitchen, having lived in first-class families, to whom she refers. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman without incumbrance, wishes a situation as housekeeper in some good plain family in the City of New-York or Brooklyn; is capable and willing to do anything belonging to household affairs. Call or address No. 346 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, lately landed, wants a situation to do the general housework of a small family; would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; wages not so much an object as a home; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking perfect and hair dressing; does up muslins; is very obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 290 6th-av., near 18th-st., east side.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED CHILD'S nurse wants a situation; can raise a baby by hand; is a good sewer, or would assist with chamberwork; has City reference. Call or address No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse or chambermaid; best of city reference given. Apply at No. 61 Douglas-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable German girl, who can do all kinds of family sewing, and has good references. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and washer. No objections to do housework for a small family; has good reference. Call at No. 114 East 33d-st., rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE woman desires a situation as seamstress; is an excellent needle-woman; can do all kinds of family sewing, and can give unexceptionable reference. Apply at Bookham & Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation in a first-class family as seamstress and to take charge of one or two grown children; can cut and fit children's and ladies' morning dresses, or would do light chamberwork and sew. Can give the most satisfactory references as to capability. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

AS WAITINGMAID AND CHAMBERMAID.—A practiced young woman, having the best recommendations as to character and competency, wishes a situation as waitingmaid and chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 65 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—An experienced young woman wishes a situation as waitress and chambermaid; would assist in the washing if required; good City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, for two days.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, a Protestant woman perfectly competent to take charge of an invalid lady; she must possess the qualities of judgment, kindness and patience, with the best City recommendations. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by Mrs. GREEN, No. 950 Broadway.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first-class families in this City; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 410 Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant single man as coachman, to take care of horses or travel with a gentleman; has ten years' City references from his last place. Can be seen or address T. M., No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single young man, a situation as coachman and to assist in the gardening; perfectly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; has good City references; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 57 West 33d-st., near Broadway, from 1 till 4 o'clock, or address a note to C. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations together—the man as coachman and to assist in the gardening; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; both have excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman or coachman and gardener; understands his business in either capacity thoroughly; best of reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, in either country or city, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business in every way; is a good and careful driver, and has the best of City references as to sobriety, civility, &c. Address J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country and has the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN desires to obtain a situation for his man, as groom and coachman. Address P. HENRY, Box. No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as light porter in a store or office; is not afraid of hard work; is willing and obliging. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, situation as porter in a store, or coachman in a private family; best of City references can be given. Address J. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent servant; can produce long and satisfactory City reference. Address M. C., No. 681 Broadway, corner Amity-st., or Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family, by a most respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly competent in his business in every respect; can produce most satisfactory reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR IMPORTING STORE, by a youth of 16 years of age, who has just left the Free Academy. THE VERY BEST of City reference given for industry and honesty. Salary no object. Inquire of S. MARKS, No. 237 East 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, INTELLIGENT boy, about 13 years old, for an office; must be of very respectable family. Address COUNSELOR, Box No. 4,979 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant, with references.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress, one who understands hair-dressing and dressmaking thoroughly. Apply immediately, with testimonials, at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT NURSE, competent to take the entire charge of a child four months old; a person not very young preferred; a good home; wages, $7. Apply at No. 94 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, THOROUGHLY competent to take charge of fancy poultry and farm stock; must be a good milker, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 231 Washington-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, ABLE, INTELLIGENT men of experience in the business, to drive teams, delivering goods to the dry goods jobbers. Good reference required. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN FOR GENERAL WORK; ONE that can sell goods, if necessary, and one that knows something of the cloak trade. Address SUCCESS, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

JEWELERS WANTED.—TEN OR TWELVE first-class fancy chain makers wanted: none others need apply. HENRY JAHNE, No. 97 Cliff-st.

AUCTION SALES

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. W. M. Marvin, Judge District Court United States, Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the remaining portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, consisting as follows:

340 quarter casks Brandy, 565 eighth do., 4 half do., 105 bbls. do., 25 casks Absynthe, 15 bags Pepper, 10 bags Cloves, 170 bags Java Coffee, 368 bags Rio Coffee, 509 cases Sardines, 400 cases Sherry Wine, 72 chests Tea, 18 cases Gin, 100 cans Paint, 46 bbls. Soda Ash, 7 casks Trace Chains, 1 cask Hammers, 1 do. Horse Shoe Nails, 8 casks Sad Irons, 7 casks Planter's Hoes, 2 casks Picks.

Samples and catalogues at H. Benner's, Office No. 113 Wall-st., day before sale.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash, balance on SATURDAY, 1st November.
JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.
THE ELEGANT STATUE OF FLORA.
HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell, at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8½ o'clock, the magnificent statue of Flora, by Chauncey B. Ives, belonging to a noted connoisseur now in Europe, and sold by his order. Also two Bronze Statues. The above are now on free exhibition.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, by our best American artists.—HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 29 and 30, at 7½ o'clock each evening, a rare collection of American oil paintings, contributed by the artists themselves for this sale. Among the collection will be found, A Morning in the Valley of the Androscoggin, by Wm. Hart; Landscape, by Kensett; Coast Scene, by Casilear; The Young Florists, by Louis Lerny; Indian Camp, by Bierstodt; The Mask, by J. G. Brown; Ruffled Grouse, by W. J. Hays; The Deluge, by Church; Ophelia, Schussele, Phila. Also, choice specimens, by Mignot, A. T. Tait, S. Coleman, Jr., Wm. Haseltine, George Hall, A. D. Shattuck, Whitteledge, Delessard, Fredericks, Williamson, Carter, Addison, Richards, Whittaker, Kittell, Wenzler, Inman, Thorndike, Brevoort, Pratt, Rossiter, Yewell, Carmiencke, Parker, Melby, Millar, Mathews, Durrie, Wust, Noble, Oertel, Otto, Sammer, Hennessey, Hows, Lilly, Spencer, Paul Webber, Jeremy Wilson, Barrow, Fisher, Tyler, Street, Forbes, Randell, Van Beest, Heckking, Armstrong, of Philadelphia, Pyne, Jameson, Cafferty, Manzoni, Wydeveld, Watermann, Nast, Rosenberg, Reed, of Philadelphia, Hill, of Philadelphia, Eliza Greatereaux, Blondell, Ruggles, Bristol, Mrs. E. Hoyt of Philadelphia, Morgan Van Ingen, McEwen, Herring of London, Monfallet, E. Saintin, Duprey, Miss Granberry, Moore, Humphrey, and many others. Lovers of fine paintings will find this the choicest collection that has been offered for some years. Also to be sold, the statue of Flora, by the American sculptor, Chauncey B. Ives. The above paintings and statue will be on free exhibition until the evenings of sale. Catalogues may be had at the gallery, or at No. 111 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell, at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, M., one barouche, second hand; six light wagons, two six-seat panel rockaways, three four-seat rockaways, one four-seat top wagon, one four-seat jump-seat wagon, single and double harness, &c., to close advances.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.
The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

HOPS.—600 BALES CHOICE QUALITY, GROWTH 1862. For sale, in lots to suit, by WALTER S. HICKS, No. 27 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11th-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—At Bloomfield, New-Jersey, where boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and find a good home, will open Nov. 1, 1862. This school, for $160 per annum, is equal in all respects to those charging $300 or $400 per annum. Address R. L. TYNG, Vice-Principal, Box No. 7 Bloomfield Post-office, N. J.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopened Sept. 10. Terms $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, or address Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY GENTLEMAN having one or two boys he would wish to locate in the country, under the most favorable circumstances, will hear of such a place by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 8.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This school opens the ninth Winter term on the 3d November; is reached *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th av., one hour from the City.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER—OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE in tuition, desires a reëngagement to take charge of an Academy, or to instruct classes in Latin, Greek, the Mathematics, English, French and Spanish. References first-class. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 14 Union-square Post-office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A VISITING GOVERNESS, for two children under 10 years of age; must be capable of teaching French, music and English branches. Address C., Box No. 2,180 Post-office, giving references, terms, &c.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WELL EDUCATED in Music and the English branches, desires a situation as visiting governess. Address J. H. G., No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A valuable farm containing about 200 acres, situated on the road leading from Woodbridge to Perth Amboy. On the farm are three dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings, fruit of various kinds, including a fine young peach orchard. Part of the land is covered with white oak timber suitable for shipbuilding, also different kinds of fire material, such as clay, sand, kaolin, &c. The property is offered for sale to close an estate, and if not sold before the 12th day of November will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises. For particulars apply to JOHN B. INSLEE, New-Brunswick, N. J.; WILLIAM INSLEE, Woodbridge, N. J., or to INSLEE & CO., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF FORTY acres, in high cultivation, on the north shore of Long Island; good house, barns and out-buildings complete; land rich, with deep subsoil; 45 miles from New-York; price $5,500; good harbor and magnificent scenery. None but principals will be noticed. No exchange. Apply, by letter only, to J. LAWRENCE, No. 655 6th-av.

HOTELS.

A CARD.
HOTEL DE BARCELONA,
No. 23 GREAT JONES-ST.
The arrangements of this Hotel having been completed, and it being now open to the public, I have the pleasure to inform all persons who may desire to eat in the Spanish and French style, that they can satisfy their wish at the above-mentioned Hotel.
Breakfast, from 7 to 11 o'clock A. M., price 50c.
Dinner (table d'hôte) at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely, price $1, including a pint of wine, coffee and liquor.
A. CUYAS, Proprietor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THOSE MAGNIFICENTLY-FINISHED brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, situated on Greene-av., between Vanderbilt and Clinton avs., Brooklyn—a most desirable location. Size of houses: corner, 21x45, with handsome bay window; and two, 20x45. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Prices, $6,600 and $5,500. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises. Must be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone house, full front by 60 feet deep, No. 27 Murray Hill Park, between 35th and 36th sts.; house finished by owner for his own use, by days' work, in a substantial manner; hard-wood doors and hall-trimming, stairs and wainscotting. Apply to owner, on premises, before 11 o'clock A. M., or at No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone front house No. 140 East 53d-st. The house is 20x46; lot 100 feet deep. It is finished in first-class style, and would be a desirable residence, being situated in a good neighborhood. For further particulars, apply to the owner, WM. LOCKWOOD, No. 274 Pearl-st., or No. 91 East 49th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $9,000; $6,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A COUNTRY residence anywhere near New-York, a first-class brown-stone house in South Brooklyn; has all modern improvements; mortgage paid off or made to suit. Address, stating particulars, A. H., Box 136 *Times* Office.

MERCER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—50x100 feet in Mercer, near Spring-st., for sale or to lease, for from 5 to 20 years. Address Box No. 863 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—FOR sale cheap, an excellent house of twelve rooms, large barn and corn-house, 7 acres, abundance of fruit, good well and cistern, permanent stream, fine mountain view, good neighborhood, perfectly healthy, half a mile from station, one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

TO LET, IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE large house, new, and in complete order, 7 acres of land, under high cultivation; barn, corn and carriage-house. A desirable residence in every respect; 10 minutes from dépôt, and 12 miles from New-York. For particulars inquire of B. G. SEYMOUR, Cashier's Office, Custom-house, N. Y., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa-sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, one hour from the City, on New-Haven road; house is new, and has all the modern improvements; will be let to a good tenant, to May 1, for $400. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET
AT GORHAM.
To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.
The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1862.

A MODERN THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—High stoop, &c.; No. 207 East 19th and No. 159 East 16th-st. Also, No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., upper part of No. 185 and lower part of No. 209 East 19th-st., in excellent order. Apply at No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET LOW—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY WITHOUT children, second floor, basement, &c.; gas, water, range, bath, &c.; handsome parlor, if required, at $14 per month, in modern house No. 36 President-st., South Brooklyn, three blocks from Hamilton-av. Ferry.

TO LET—NO. 79 WEST 26TH-ST., THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, 22x50 feet, modern and convenient, west of and near 6th-av., in good order. Possession at once. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 45 Murray-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IN DE Kalb-av., Brooklyn—an English basement dwelling. Parties prepared to accommodate boarders, will apply at No. 61 Broad-st., U. S. Bonded Office, up stairs, to CHAS. CARTER.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE HANDSOME English Basement, in West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., 16,8 front. Rent $150 per month. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-RATE THREE-STORY BRICK house near Washington-square, with modern improvements; rent low. Inquire, No. 19 or 21 Amity-place.

TO LET—IN ANN-ST., NO. 13, SHOP AND BASEMENT; it can be obtained for a recruiting office. Inquire within.

TO LET.—A GOOD STORE ON THE NORTHWEST corner of Broome and Elm sts. Inquire at No. 162 Elm-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, WITH STEAM-POWER,
A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR,
Containing 4,500 superficial feet on each, and well lighted.
Address, stating lowest rent, to
L., BOX NO. 3,674 POST-OFFICE,
New-York.

RESIDENCE WANTED.—WITH LAND ATTACHED; value not to exceed $40,000 for which I will pay part cash, and the balance in first-class unincumbered Western property. Address M. C. SMITH, at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Or call from 9 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A MEDIUM-CLASS house in a respectable neighborhood, anywhere between Chambers-st. and Central Park, and between the Bowery and Greenwich-st. Must be at a low figure. Apply to J. WYLIE, No. 307 Washington-st.

WANTED—STALLS FOR A PAIR OF HORSES and room for a carriage in a private, or club stable above 23d-st.—the neighborhood of Murray Hill preferred. Address C. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY, in East 18th-st., near 2d-av., can accommodate two or three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady, with pleasant rooms and excellent board; house new, contains all modern improvements. References required and given. Address F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—BOARD WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, by a gentleman, wife, and 3 children, 1, 3, and 5 years old. Two or three rooms will be required. Location between 4th and 14th-sts., and 4th and 1st avs. Terms must be moderate. Address G. W. H., Station D, Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING their own premises, would accommodate a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen with board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutger's-place.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO YOUNG gentleman can be accommodated with single rooms at No. 100 Pacific-st., near the Wall-st. and South ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BOARD, WITH fine suite of rooms, for gentleman and wife—no children; private family preferred; table must be unexceptionable; location above 23d-st.; references exchanged. Address H. P. D., Box No. 1,295 Post-office, Nassau-st., corner Cedar.

WANTED—ABOVE TWELFTH-ST., TWO FURNISHED bedrooms and a parlor, on first or second floor, with board for two ladies; private family preferred; prices must be moderate; unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply for three days, by letter, to A. L. W., Brooklyn Post-office, stating location and terms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A large and well-furnished house, pleasantly situated, near Union-square, would rent the whole of the third floor (four rooms)—also a very handsome parlor on the first floor to a party of gentlemen; breakfast and dinner if desired; undoubted references given and required; a liberal price expected. Address Box No. 520 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BOARD, PERMANENTLY, by two gentlemen, near Broadway and 4th-st., where they could have a quiet, permanent home, at moderate terms. Address, stating terms, WINTHROP, Station D, Bible House.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERAting and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $8.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MME. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Mme. DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior, Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—"LES BONNETS des Nuit," or Lettres Française. Rubber "checks" to natural consequences. Four different articles. Price 25 cents and 40 cents each, or $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City.]
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA & BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

The bondholders of the Logansport Peoria & Burlington Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the office of Frost & Forrest, No. 23 William-st., on TUESDAY next, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Very important matters will be presented.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
H. G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MICHIGAN STATE LOAN—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE STATE, AFTER JAN. 1, 1863.—The State of Michigan, at the session of the Legislature held in 1861, passed a law authorizing and directing the Governor and State Treasurer to contract for a loan of Two Million Dollars, or as much thereof as might be deemed necessary, to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, to be negotiated at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue in six per cent. bonds of $1,000 each:

$750,000 payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 15 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 10 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
$1,750,000

The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for those outstanding bonds of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Under this provision it has been determined to proffer the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds directly for sale, and the new issue of bonds are now ready for delivery, and will so remain until the 1st of November next.

Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest, and redemption of this issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one mill upon the whole real and personal taxable property of the State is levied and set apart as a sinking fund; and all moneys paid into the treasury after the 1st of January, 1863, to the credit of the Primary and Normal Schools and University funds, are set apart for investment in purchase of the bonds.

The holders of the bonds which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863, are hereby notified that they may exchange them, dollar for dollar, for the new issue, on application to
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 17 William-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 18th of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK; after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts, and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1862.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will take place at the Banking House, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 15 NASSAU-ST.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. on the subscription to the stock of this Company is required to be paid at this office on the 5th of November next. O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE 1st November, on the bonds issued by towns in the County of Schoharie, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the coupons at the American Exchange Bank.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York. Apply to WM. CASTLE WEED, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, No. 29 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government duty—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 4.

B. MURRAY, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., from the earnings of the last six months, which is payable on the 1st day of November next, free from the Government income tax. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d prox.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.

By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 16, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. the 30th November next, for furnishing to the U. S. Marine Corps, during the year 1863, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may, from time to time, be ordered, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.
14,000 yards of Sky-Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.
8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS No. 3.
6,000 yards White Linen for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
9,000 yards White Linen, for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 4.
1,400 Uniform Caps complete (except Pompons.)
1,800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
4,500 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.
600 gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,200 pair Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,600 sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,000 yards of Yellow Binding.
3,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums (tenor) complete.
50 Drum Strings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 sets of Drum Snares.
50 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS No. 6.
10,000 pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS No. 7.
1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
200 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.
1,400 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
300 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals', musicians', and privates' uniforms and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks, and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, 1,220 Spruce-street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole guarantee, which may, from time to time, be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ———, for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness.
———, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interests of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1863," and addressed to
Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business in every branch of Life Insurance.

The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law.

The terms of payment of the Premium are made more easy than heretofore.

All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.

Suicide, dueling or change of residence or occupation, error on preliminary application regarding family history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.

Thirty days' grace is allowed in payment of the premium, and the Policy held good during that time.

Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.

Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.

Mutuality in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.

Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.

Physician in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1.
Temporary office No. 39 William-st.
Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building.

PRESIDENT. N. D. MORGAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT. J. LAWRENCE.

DIRECTORS.

N. D. MORGAN,	I. J. MERRITT,
J. LAWRENCE,	G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
T. T. MERWIN,	JAS. H. HENRY,
WM. H. FOGG,	JAS. C. ATWATER,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,	SIDNEY GREEN,
RICHARD BROWN,	S. B. CALDWELL,
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE,	M. B. WYNKOOP.

SECRETARY. T. T. MERWIN.
ACTUARY. I. J. MERRITT.
PHYSICIAN. J. H. HENRY.
COUNSEL. G. HILTON SCRIBNER.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from date. THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
RICHARD H. BULL, Sec'y.

DR. GUTMANN'S RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH,
No. 373 4th-st., near Broadway.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrh, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Mercurial Affections, Diseases of the Skin.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM WARRANTED.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... William Wheatley

THE SEVENTH WEEK OF
EDWIN FORREST,
who will, for the
SECOND AND POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON,
appear as
"CLAUDE MELNOTTE,"
in Bulwer's powerful and romantic drama,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH .... as .... Beauseant
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1862,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
EDWIN FORREST AS CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
Beauseant .... Mr. J. McCullough
Col. Damas .... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Pauline Deschappelles .... Mr. J. H. Allen
Madame Deschappelles .... Miss Mary Wells
Widow Melnotte .... Madame Ponisi
Musical Director .... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

The Benefit and positively the last appearance this season of
MR. HACKETT
is fixed for TUESDAY EVENING next, when, by personal request, he will perform the
"GREAT FALSTAFF"
of Shakespeare's Historical Play, in five acts, entitled the "First Part of King Henry IV."

Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

In consequence of the numerous inquiries when EDWIN FORREST will again appear in his great character of
THE CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's "Richelieu," the management beg leave to inform the public that the drama will be repeated
ONCE A WEEK UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST. Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON desires to announce that
EDWIN BOOTH
will inaugurate the
FIFTH WEEK
of his engagement on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 27,
appearing for the first time this engagement as
ROMEO,
in Shakespeare's play of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Juliet .... Mrs. F. B. Conway
Mercutio .... Mr. F. B. Conway

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.

The Third Concert of the Second Series of
THE GREAT PIANIST
Will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28,
When the following artists will assist Mr. Gottschalk:
Miss FANNIE STOCKTON, the young American Vocalist.
Miss EUGENIE BARNETCHE, the eminent Pianiste.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, and pupil of Signor Abella.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Musical Director.
Mr. F. EBEN, Flutist.
Mr. H. C. TIMM, and others.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Chairs 50 cents extra.

Ticket offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall.

Gottschalk's last Evening Concert, THURSDAY, Oct. 30.

Great Preparations are being made for Mr. Gottschalk's
GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 1. Positively Mr. Gottschalk's last performance in New-York for months.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 27,
First night of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleecker, entitled
THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
GEORGE CHRISTY .... as .... Julius Quackenbush
Which will be performed
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

MORNING BOAT FOR FORT HAMILTON AND KEYPORT.

THE STEAMER QUASSAICK leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every morning, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) at 8½ o'clock.

RETURNING, LEAVES KEYPORT at 2½ P. M., landing at FORT HAMILTON and CLIFFWOOD each way.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862—Leave New-York at 9 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M. for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Islip.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED.—ONE STEAM ENGINE FROM EIGHty to one hundred and twenty horse power. Locomotive or tubular boilers preferred. Address STEAM, Box No. 190 Herald Office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

PASSAIC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Opening Exhibition, Oct. 28, 29, and 30, 1862, on their Fair Grounds at Paterson, N. J. A first-class full mile track, fifty feet wide. Exhibitors of horses, cattle, &c., &c., from other counties and States are invited to compete. Besides the regular premiums for show and speed, *two special premiums for speed* will be given each day, from $25 to $150. For particulars, see large bills, or apply to the Secretary, R. B. CHISWELL, No. 111 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and Thirteenth-street.
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 8.
NEW COMEDY NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, THE NEW PLAY,
which has on four occasions attracted audiences that have crowded every part of the establishment, the scenery, costumes and acting eliciting the loudest applause.
MONDAY, MONDAY, MONDAY.
Fifth time, the New Comedy, in four acts,
BOSOM FRIENDS.
With a full and complete distribution.
Mr. Union .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Bland .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Yielding .... Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Meanley .... Mr. Young
Frederick Fervid .... Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Borrowell .... Mr. John Sefton
Capt. Donohue .... Mr. Norton
Theodore .... Miss F. Reeves
Mrs. Union .... Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Meanley .... Mrs. Vernon
Amy .... Miss M. Henriques
Gimp .... Mrs. Reeves

WEEK'S PROGRAMME
of
OLD AND NEW COMEDIES.
TUESDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
WEDNESDAY—Sixth night of BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY—MONEY.
FRIDAY—Seventh night of BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY—First time this season, THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Box-book now open for any of the above evenings.
NOTICE.
THE OLD COMEDIES,
of which numbers remain to be given,
never yet acted in this theatre,
AND NEW PLAYS
will occasionally be produced with the utmost care and liberal expenditure.

Due notice will be given of the representation of SPEED THE PLOUGH, CENTRAL PARK, A BACHELOR OF ARTS, HENRIETTE, THE WAY TO GET MARRIED, THE LADY OF LYONS, THE ROAD TO RUIN, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, LOVE AND MONEY, LOVE FOR LOVE and SCHOOL OF REFORM.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director .... Carl Anschutz
IMMENSE SUCCESS
Of the romantic and Comic Opera,
JEAN DE PARIS,
Which will be repeated, for the third time
MONDAY EVENING, Oct
When all the favorite artists will appear:
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MADAME ROTTER,
MISS CLEMENS,
MESSRS. QUINT,
GRAFF,
KRONFELD.
GRAND PAS DE DEUX
By MLLE. COSTA THELEUR and MONS. WIETHOFF.
OPERA NIGHTS.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.

HOPE CHAPEL—SEVENTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

Great and constantly increasing interest is being manifested in this splendid work. Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, SCOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 71

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS

FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY .... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY .... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau .... $50.
Passage money to Havana .... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, JOHN THOMPSON, commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Havana, direct.

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO. No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO .... Saturday .... Nov. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 1. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE A 1 British steamship PACIFIC, 1,500 tons, W. H. EMBLETON, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on MONDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 M., from Pier No. 50, East River, foot of Montgomery-st. The PACIFIC is an iron steamship, side wheel, very fast, has unequaled accommodations, and is in all respects a most desirable ship for intending passengers or shippers.

Shippers and passengers will remember that this is a British ship, and therefore there will be no risk of Confederate privateers.

For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN R. BACON, No. 53 South-st.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELbourne. First vessel to sail. The splendid first-class packet ship BAVARIA, 1,500 tons burden, will be dispatched early in November. The accommodations for first and second-class passengers are elegant and unequaled. For terms of passage, apply to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail from her dock (Pier No. 44 North River,) for Liverpool, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, as an extra ship. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW
continues to be received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY.
THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY.
THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY.
EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT.
THE SCENERY IS TRULY MAGNIFICENT,
Embracing some of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in
GLORIOUS OLD SWITZERLAND,
And the rich and beautiful
PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF FRANCE,
All of which are of the highest order of Scenic Art, embracing
THE WILDEST MOUNTAIN SCENERY,
THE SNOWY AVALANCHE,
THE BURIED HUT,
TERRIBLE STORMS AND PLACID SKIES.
The characters are equally interesting:
THE OLD SOLDIER IN SEARCH OF HIS DAUGHTER,
THE DAUGHTER IN SEARCH OF HER FATHER,
THE DUCHESS, THE YOUNG COUNT,
THE DUCHESS' DAUGHTER,
THE VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MISS FRANK NIXON, DANSEUSE.
The Manager has had modeled in wax likenesses of our most distinguished National Soldiers,
GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE,
GEN. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old
COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also the infamous Rebels,
JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD.
All in full costume. Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
All of which are to be seen at all hours, with
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million of other wonders.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

M. LIZZIE BELL HAS THE HONOR to announce that she will give her first reading in behalf of a school for the orphans of volunteers on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, near 10th-st., on which occasion she is happy to say that she has secured the assistance of Prof. D. C. PRICE, the charming vocalist and guitarist. Tickets at SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st.; SHARFENBERG & LUIS', No. 769 Broadway; HALL & SONS', No. 543 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.— No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.—All the new dances taught. Classes on MONDAY and THURSDAY, Afternoon and Evening. Pupils may commence at any time. Call for a circular.

N. B.—A SOIREE ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-five feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleeker and Bedford-streets.

Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.

Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and

Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of H. G. BAILEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. G. BAILEY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862. JACOB FREITAG.

The business of the above firm will be continued by WILLIAM BANKS and JACOB FREITAG, under the firm name of WILLIAM BANKS & CO., at the old stand No. 356 Broadway.

WM. BANKS,
Oct. 25, 1862. JACOB FREITAG.

The firm of WILLIAM BANKS & CO. are authorized to settle the business of the late firm of H. G. BAILEY & CO., H. G. BAILEY having transferred all his interest in said business to WILLIAM BANKS.

H. G. BAILEY,
Oct. 25, 1862. JACOB FREITAG.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.

HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.
JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.
o6-law6mM

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY. —Just introduced, a new wedding envelope and new shaped card.

ALBUMS AT REDUCED PRICES.—FOR fifty pictures, worth $4, retailed at $3 50; worth $3, for $2 75. At GIMBREDE'S, No. 588 Broadway.

WHITNEY'S PATENT TABLES FOR cutting button holes in D'abri tents and other garments, for sale with rights to use on reasonable terms. Apply to ALBERT SMITH, No. 2 Dey-st.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Another Great Victory in Arkansas.

The Vicinity of Pea Ridge Again Made Memorable.

Complete Rout of the Rebel Forces by Gens. Schofield and Blunt.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. CURTIS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 25.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 25.

Major-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S Army, Washington:

Our arms are entirely successful again in Northwestern Arkansas.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, finding that the enemy had camped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. BLUNT with the First Division westward, and moved toward Huntsville with the rest of his forces.

Gen. BLUNT, by making a hard night's march, reached and attacked the rebel force at Maysville, near the northwest corner of Arkansas, at 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 22d inst.

The enemy were estimated at from five to seven thousand strong.

The engagement lasted about an hour, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, with the loss of all his artillery, a battery of 6-pounders, a large number of horses, and a portion of their transportation and garrison equipments.

Our cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of their scattered forces when the messenger left.

Our loss was small.

Gen. SCHOFIELD pursued Gen. HINDMAN beyond Huntsville, coming close upon him, when his forces precipitately fled beyond the Boston Mountain.

All the organized forces of the rebels have thus been driven back to the Valley of the Arkansas River, and the army of the Frontier has gallantly and successfully accomplished its mission.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General Commanding.

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CORINTH, Miss., Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

Major-Gen. ROSECRANS has not yet announced the appointments to his Staff since his promotion to the rank he now holds, and, as a matter of course, there is considerable speculation among the officers in his army about the matter. Ordinarily, there might be little to covet in a position involving more labor, and no more pay; but just now, while the General's star is in the ascendant, many ambitious officers in the Army of the Mississippi would like to revolve around it as satellites. No ray, however, emanates from the star, to throw any light upon the obscurity of the subject; and it, like all others over which Gen. ROSECRANS holds sway, must remain impenetrable until he chooses to pronounce the mystic syllables which shall open it to the public knowledge.

PRICE is reported at Holly Springs—not in force, but waiting for forces, although it is stated that he has been reinforced by eight or nine conscript regiments. He is poorly provided, nor would the acquisition of our stores in Corinth have done him much good, for our supplies had been designedly cut down to the smallest possible quantity, and transportation facilities reduced to those absolutely needed for the movement of our own troops, which, if compelled to evacuate the place, would have almost literally taken it with them.

This army is *resting* upon its laurels, by a vigorous prosecution of the labor involved in the line of defences laid down by the commanding General, who does not believe in relaxation. He believes in sustained effort, and to this end he is rigid in discipline, and keeps a lively sense of duty constantly stimulated in the minds of his men. I do not feel at liberty to speak of the character of the defences around Corinth, but I can assure you that the rebel hosts will find them not far short of impregnable should they again attempt to dispute their possession by the Army of the Mississippi.

The condition of affairs at Iuka is improving. More attention has been given to the wounded rebels by their *confrerés*, and their situation has been materially improved by the attention and nursing of some women, who came in from the country surrounding that place. The rebel Surgeons have got out of whisky, and paid more attention to their professional duty, and it is probable that the wounded "butternuts" will soon be convalescent. We will send them supplies and hospital stores.

Yesterday was the last day of grace for "hangers-on" of every description to quit the Federal lines, and great has been the exodus. Too much credit cannot be given the Provost-Marshal General for his vigorous action in this matter; for a whole army of commercial sharks, under the guise of trading in sutlers' goods, &c., &c., has followed Gen. ROSECRANS, and robbed his men of their hard earnings by charging ten prices for articles which their necessity compelled the soldiers to purchase. It may just as well be stated here, that Gen. ROSECRANS will not allow this class of rascals any resting place in his army; and it is so much money thrown away for them to convey goods hither, with the hope of making money, without regard to the ordinary rules of honest buying and selling.

To give you an idea of the terror which has seized upon the heart of "our Southern brethren," I copy an extract of a letter written to Hon. JOHN PERKINS, Jr., by a rebel Captain, T. F. HARRISON, from his camp near Holly Springs on the 7th of August last, asking him to use his influence with the rebel authorities at Richmond to allow his company of cavalry to return to their own county, to look after their insubordinate slaves. He says:

"There has been a million dollars' worth of property destroyed in Madison, that could have been protected with our cavalry company. The negroes are demoralized to such an extent on the river (Mississippi) that they are ready and willing to participate in anything that the Yankees may wish when they return, which they are sure to do. Now, which should be the proper force to meet this emergency? Those interested in slaves along the river, or those from the back parishes, owning but few slaves or none? I suppose you have heard of about one hundred Yankees going through the upper portion of our parish and taking to Vicksburgh some four or five hundred slaves to work on their canal. Those negroes will return with promises of freedom and with their minds poisoned, and the injury which will be sustained by our people, unless some protection is afforded them, will be incalculable. We are in the most helpless condition of any parish in the State."

Another letter, dated Aug. 13, recommending the matter of the request to further consideration, says: "Our negroes—at least, such as were taken by the Yankees—have become greatly demoralized from their association with the Yankees, while at work on their canal. This demoralization will, of course, spread to the neighboring plantations, and the result must be most disastrous without a timely check on them. We believe that we are the proper troops to be there, for our company is composed nearly altogether of planters and overseers. One planter, as you well know, can do more with his negroes than a dozen other men. All accounts that we get from the parish agree in this account of the utter demoralization of the negroes that were employed by the Yankees. ALLAN BOURI has this morning received a letter, stating that they are almost unmanageable now. When the Yankees visit that section of the country, as they are sure to do again, they will of course be much more so."

These letters refer, as will be seen, to Vicksburgh and that portion of Louisiana lying near it. They were among some of the captured rebel documents at Iuka, and are but samples of many such, containing subject matter such as they.

EXCHANGING NEGROES FOR COTTON.

From the Cleveland Herald.

We call attention to the extract given below, from a letter written by a soldier in the Army of the Southwest, in regard to the complicity of army officers in cotton speculations and robberies. The letter was written by a young man to his sister, now a resident of an adjoining town, and was not intended for publication. We have been permitted to make it public, however, and do so on the assurance that every word is true. The italics are the writer's:

NINE MILES BELOW HELENA,
Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND: We are yet under marching orders. This morning we exchanged all our cannister shot for solid shot, which implies that we have got some wall to batter down somewhere.

Last night our forces burned another little town just on the opposite side from where we are now encamped. Day before yesterday we took a transport and went down the river about eighty miles to get some cotton. You must understand that we confiscate all property which belongs to rebels in arms and whose sentiments are antagonistic to this Government, and that we have now in camp not far from two thousand negroes, contrabands of war, persons whom we use to get (or rather steal) cotton with, and of which cotton Uncle Sam never gets a pound. Our camp is always thronged with cotton speculators, who seem to be *very social and intimate* with our *officers*. Well, to our trip down the river. The crew consisted of two companies of the Thirty-third Illinois and one section of Capt. SCHOFIELD's Battery, twenty-five negroes, and a man who made himself very conspicuous after we were out of sight of the camp, and who afterward proved be to *the overseer of a rebel planter*, whose son is a Captain in the Confederate army. This overseer was on board of this Government transport, who, after we steamed in sight of the rebel pickets, disembarked, went to the picket guard, and in half an hour returned, when our boat resumed its journey *and passed without being fired upon*. Extraordinary, wasn't it? In an hour we landed at a plantation landing, where we took aboard *twenty-seven bales of cotton*. After this was done, and the cotton securely stowed away, the overseer and the Captain of the transport chained fifteen of the negroes together, when the overseer thoroughly armed, drove them away. Next morning our boat was hailed by two negroes. Of course we took them aboard, *for negroes are contraband of war.*

FROM KENTUCKY.

Morgan's Exploits—Bragg Likely Safe—Hospital Items—Specie Declining—The Government Credit to be Sustained.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1862.

JOHN MORGAN's exploits rank him as a first-rate partisan leader. He dashes from one place to another with surprising rapidity—paroles hundreds of men, captures scores of supply waggons, destroys dozens of bridges. Though cars run again to Frankfort and Lexington, Lebanon, Mumfordsville and Bowling Green, they may be pounced on any moment, the tracks torn up, and the bridges again burnt down. BUELL is rumored to have given up the pursuit of BRAGG and fallen back for supplies. BUELL has ordered the removal of supplies from here to Lebanon. Will he take care that they are carried and kept there safely? BRAGG has taken off vast quantities of plunder and saved his army. Unless BUELL is too quick and sharp and strong for BRAGG, BRAGG will soon turn up again somewhere with surprising and disastrous effect.

The basements of thirteen churches here are used for public school purposes. The church trustees nobly and promptly tendered them for educational uses, while the Public School buildings are needed for hospitals. There are 3,100 in Louisville and New-Albany hospitals, and 157 rebels in the Military Prison. Hundreds of paroled butternut sympathizers promenade our streets. These sympathizers are significantly requested to provide for the wants of the thousands of wounded and sick left on our hands by BRAGG.

Specie rates declining, yesterday. Gold sluggish at 25, and Silver at 22. We hope that the Government will, by all means, sustain the credit of the National currency. The people will willingly pay taxes to sustain the Government's credit, if selfish speculators are not allowed to impair it.

PONTIAC.

MORGAN'S LAST RAID.

The Louisville *Journal* of Oct. 23, has the following particulars of MORGAN's performances at Cox's Creek, and subsequently:

After the teamsters and guard, to the number of three hundred, were paroled, they were marched in front of a cavalry company in the direction of Lebanon Junction, and were required to perform the journey on foot, the greater portion of the way in double-quick time. On the route three of the paroled Federal prisoners were wantonly shot and killed upon shallow pretexts. A youth who belonged to an Illinois regiment, who had been captured and formally paroled by Gen. KIRBY SMITH, was thus murdered, simply because he exhibited his parole and claimed the rights which belong to a paroled prisoner.

Lieut. HARRY CHOATE, of Company E, Sixth Ohio Infantry, and Lieut. RICHARD NEFF, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, who left this city on Sunday to join their commands, were captured by Morgan, and were among the paroled prisoners who arrived last evening. When within three miles of Bardstown they rode into the centre of JOHN MORGAN's cavalry and were captured. The rebels carried them over a circuit of twelve miles, and when they arrived at a point four miles south of Bardstown, threw out pickets and sent Company E, of BRADY's Kentucky scouts to Cox's Creek, where they captured the wagons, 159 in number, of which they burned the greater number. Five hundred mules were turned loose, but the rebels kept the horses. On Monday morning Messrs. CHOATE and NEFF were carried seventeen miles toward Elizabethtown, as they had refused to be paroled. They were paroled on the road between Boston and Elizabethtown, however, and were allowed to return.

The rebels afterward entered Elizabethtown without resistance, where they broke into the Post-office and took possession of the contents. Two Federal regiments arrived there shortly afterward, and drove them out, killing four and capturing one Lieutenant, who was wounded.

Either Lieut. CHOATE or Lieut. NEFF had in his possession the commission of Col. DICK ANDERSON, of the Sixth Ohio Infantry, which MORGAN examined, writing upon the face of it "Approved, J. H. MORGAN," and returning it to the captives. Lieut. NEFF says that MORGAN's men are the most genteel lot of thieves he ever saw. When one of them sees a horse that he admires, he will say, "That's a good horse; I'd like to trade—dismount," and the exchange is accomplished. They obtain other property, he says, in a similar manner.

A train arrived, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, last evening, and we learn from passengers who came by the cars that MORGAN's forces have gone off toward Litchfield, Grayson County, in a westerly direction from the Nashville Railroad. No damage had been done to the railroad, other than the destruction of the trestlework, two miles beyond Elizabethtown, which will be repaired in a day or two. Mr. W. A. RONALD, the route agent on the road, brought up a portion of the mail that had been robbed by MORGAN at Elizabethtown, in which there is a large number of mutilated letters.

Among the paroled prisoners who returned to the city last evening were eight persons, who had been dispatched to Perryville by the Sanitary Commission of Chicago, with clothing, hospital supplies, &c., for the wounded Illinoisians. All their supplies were either destroyed with the train at Cox's Creek, or were carried away by the rebels.

Gen. DUMONT, who passed through this city last evening on his way to Indiana, says that Col. KENNETT is in MORGAN's front with a strong cavalry force, and that his (DUMONT's) cavalry are in his rear, and that there is a strong probability that MORGAN's forces will be captured. We do not "see it in that way," and have no doubt that the robber rebel has made good his escape.

The Blockade in the Gulf.

FROM THE SQUADRON OFF MOBILE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. GUNBOAT CAYUGA, OFF MOBILE ENTRANCE,
Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

Six weeks ago, the notion was prevalent on the vessels of this blockade, that before now, Admiral FARRAGUT would be furnished with power sufficient for the reduction of the rebel stronghold, Fort Morgan. Before such an attempt is made, it is pretty certain that one or two "iron-clads" will be added to the attacking force of his fleet, or else the latter must be restored to its former number and power of vessels. Six months ago it was next to invincible. Now it is reduced and divided. Many sloops-of-war and gunboats have returned North for repairs or reconstruction; others must soon follow; quite a number are required in the Mississippi; the accessions to his fleet have been few.

Now that the violent storms of September are passed, we feel less interested, personally, as to the time when that great scene is to be enacted. We knew these gunboats were not fit for such heavy weather as we were sure to experience. We knew that one of them, or any vessel on a lawful voyage, might about as well be wrecked on the Cannibal Islands as on this coast. For two or three days and nights the storm raged with great severity.

The gunboats *Kennebec* and *Winona* sustained considerable damage one night of the gales, and had to go to Pensacola for repairs. It is said the *Winona* will have to return North. The vessels now on duty at this blockade are, the first-class sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, acting flag-ship; third-class sloop-of-war *Oneida*; gunboats *Kennebec*, *Pinola*, *Kanawha*, and *Cayuga*. The health on all these vessels is excellent. Weather getting more comfortable, though very hot days are not yet out of the question, as we are forcibly reminded by this one.

Except a few incidents of the stormy time we had, nothing exciting has transpired under our observation since the armed steamer ran in, on the 4th of September. No other such feat has been attempted. We feel somewhat pacified, and surer of the future efficiency of the blockading system, by news of the order deposing Capt. PREBLE, of the *Oneida*, through whose gross remissness of duty that bold violation of our blockade was accomplished. Justice sleeps over such things only too often, but it is well to be assured that she sometimes wakes up with a vengeance.

NYM.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The People's Mass Convention at Springfield—A Large Attendance, but Little Enthusiasm, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

The Mass Convention of the people of Massachusetts came off this afternoon and evening. The call had been posted for several days throughout the State, and extra trains were run on the various railroads to insure large delegations from abroad. For it wouldn't do, you know, to have the Convention cheer for SUMNER, and that might happen if Springfield alone furnished the audience.

The scene was the City Hall—one of the most beautiful audience-rooms in the whole State. It is capable of seating three thousand persons. At 2 P. M., the hour appointed for the meeting, the TIMES Reporter took his seat, (being unwilling to disappoint the public,) and found only a few dozen scattered citizens, and a sprinkling of ladies in the gallery. In a quarter of an hour, however, the sound of music without explained this phenomena. The people of Massachusetts were waiting to hear the brass band. Now they came pouring in, an eminently respectable able throng, with here and there a red nose, or a red shirt, or a head à la Zouave, but, in the main, black beavers, (a little worn,) gray hair, (or none,) and fair round bellies with good capon lined. (Here the band interjects the Star Spangled Banner.) The stage presented an array of broadcloth, watch seals and spectacles.

One of 'em addressed the Convention a minute or so, and gave way to another, who nominated for President Hon. GEO. T. DAVIS, of Greenfield, and Vice-Presidents *ad nauseam*, all of whom were elected *nem. con.*, and

Rev. Mr. MACKNIGHT, of Springfield, opened the Convention with prayer. Then the brass band played "Our country, 'tis of thee," in a magnificent manner.

Mr. DAVIS returned thanks to the Convention for his appointment. He was glad to express his sentiments, although foolish talking had done much mischief. As an instance, SUMNER's speeches in the Senate were hinted at, amid applause. Thereupon the speaker entered upon a few platitudes, and the TIMES reporter took the opportunity to look at him. Here is the picture: Bald head, gray hair, gold chain, spectacles, very white shirt, very black coat, thorough, entire respectability. Mr. DAVIS is a distinct and not ineffective speaker. At this moment he says, "God bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN," although he don't mean to bless *all* his acts. *In the main*, ABRAHAM has been patriotic, &c., &c. Hon. Mr. DAVIS becomes a little nervous, and attempts a careful, elegant, non-committal sentence as to the proclamation, which broke down and had to be abandoned. The orator grows rather more incoherent, and begins to abuse the Republicans, which is easier work. He reads the calls of the Republican Committee for last year and this year, and tries to show how the Republicans have grown partisan.

Mr. DAVIS suggests the name of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as a better candidate than SUMNER—[the Convention cheers]—disclaims personal hostility in this movement—hem—"*so far as he understands it*"—to CHAS. SUMNER or GOV. ANDREW. (Does Mr. DAVIS "understand it?")

Finis and "Hail Columbia" by the Band; also, "Yankee Doodle," to which the people of Massachusetts keep time with their heels. The hall is now about two-thirds full.

Mr. MIXTER reads the foreordained resolutions:

1. Against partisan politics. (?)
2. In favor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
3. Gallant soldier, Gen. CHAS. DEVENS, good lawyer, legislator, man, and Governor.
4. Full faith in that brave and scientific Commander, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN; [immense cheering;] that he has won confidence of President and people, &c. [Cheers.]
5. Against prescribing to future legislators, but recommending to Legislature Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. [Cheers and brass band.]

Col. SALTONSTALL addresses the Convention. This is the gentleman who did not receive a certain statement from Gov. BRADFORD about Gen. MCCLELLAN but made a little mistake, and thought he had. This embarrassing little blunder would quench a less valiant man than the Colonel, but he braves it nobly. His first sentence is ringing, clear and fluent. His voice is powerful and sweet, his manner impressive, his face one of those interesting faces which are not beautiful. It wouldn't do to drop Col. S., just because he made himself ridiculous *once*. He thought he had caught the American Eagle, and was about to display the salt on's tail, when lo! that glorious bird vanish from his eager gaze.

The gallant Colonel wastes no time, but goes at CHARLES SUMNER, tooth and nail. After half an hour of this, he "hates personalities," and begins to praise ADAMS and others, any of whom would be better than SUMNER. We must be careful to preserve the Constitution if you wish to hold the South to it. The war would have been ended a year ago, had not the Radicals interfered. CHARLES SUMNER and the Radicals do not desire the war to end. They wish to make it a crusade against slavery. We must look forward to a true peace, brought by setting forth the might of the nation. After we have vindicated our Constitution, I am for justice tempered with mercy.

Hon. J. G. ABBOTT, of Boston, was announced, and received with much applause. He is a pale, intelligent looking man, voice deep, action awkward. He sneers at the graces of oratory, as do all the new party, and proposes to speak plainly. Not to be frightened, though any miserable man choose to go around calling those who disagree with him *traitors*. [Cheering.] We are here to consult how we may save the country, &c. The great trouble has been that we have had a party who are going, not for the restoration of the Constitution, but for *a policy*. [Applause.] The difficulty has been that 900,000 men have been *waiting* for the wretched and miserable policy of a wretched and miserable party to be inaugurated. This party now profess to be the only supporters of the President, *now they have got the policy*.

Mr. ABBOTT is the author, it is said, of the address of the New Party. His speech is not so able as that paper. He abounds in platitudes and repetitions. The Convention cheers enthusiastically every allusion to the flag, and every declaration of an intention to put the war through. Finding this out, Mr. ABBOTT plies them well with this sort of talk. It is evident that Seymourism will not do in this latitude. The rest of the speech is occupied with complaints of the manner in which SUMNER has represented Massachusetts. He charges SUMNER with having opposed that glorious young Christian hero, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, [Cheers, and big guns outside.]

Mr. ABBOTT grows somewhat wearisome, and the day wanes. At last the speech is concluded, and the Convention adjourns until evening.

There is no great enthusiasm manifested, although the meeting is large and attentive. Methinks when CHARLES SUMNER speaks in this Hall to-morrow night there will be another sight.

R. W. R.

Letter from Col. Hinks.

No. 8 OAK-STREET, BOSTON, Oct. 24, 1862.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

My attention has been directed to a report of the proceedings of a meeting recently holden in Salem, in which my name was used in connection with the nomination of a candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY.

You will permit me through your columns to state that I am, and will be a candidate for no office in the gift of the people. My sphere of duty is yet in the field, to which I shall return as soon as I am sufficiently recovered; and continue to support, with my sword, as far as may be, all measures devised by the Administration for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, with a view to the most effectual crushing of the rebellion and annihilation of its cause, to the completest subjugation of the enemies of the Republic, to the fullest restoration of the Union upon the Constitution which our fathers gave us, to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility," "and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" and to secure the speediest return of peace. If I am permitted to exercise the right of a citizen at the polls, my vote will be given for none who yield a qualified support to the Administration in its war measures, or whose election would give encouragement and comfort to the enemies of the Republic.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD W. HINKS.

Letter from Hon. Edward Everett.

The following letter from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was read at the Convention in Boston which nominates Hon. Mr. RICE for Congress:

SUMMER-STREET, 9th Oct. 1862.

MY DEAR MR. WHITING: I fear you will think I have too long delayed an answer to your most obliging communication. After giving to the subject the most anxious and respectful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that I can best serve the country and its holy cause by not going into Congress. I shall continue, to the best of my ability, to support the President, and to do everything in my power to promote the vigorous prosecution of the war. But I *feel* confident that what little influence I might otherwise have would be impaired by my becoming a candidate, especially at a moment when we are threatened with a new struggle of parties, from which I am determined to stand aloof. I remain, my dear Mr. WHITING, with great regard, sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

WILLIAM WHITING, Esq.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 26.

The Democratic and People's organizations in the Third District have nominated JAMES M. BEEBE for Congress, in opposition to Mr. RICE.

THE OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH.

Ninety-fourth Anniversary Celebration—A Day of Special Exercises—Sermons by Rev. Messrs. W. H. Milburn and J. P. Newman.

Yesterday was an occasion of remarkable interest to the congregation of the old John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Rev. W. H. MILBURN, known more generally as "the blind preacher," is now the officiating pastor. It was the ninety-fourth anniversary of the establishment of the organization and of the edifice now represented by the improved structure still in use as a place of worship. In the lapse of nearly a century the old altar has not been removed from its original site, and the improvements have consisted merely in the adaptation of modern ideas of comfort and convenience.

The religious exercises and commemorative ceremonies commenced yesterday, at 8 A. M., with a Love Feast, at which the pastor personally presided, and which was conducted with all the peculiar forms of the Methodist denomination, including prayer, exhortation and singing, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance of the devout of all ages and sexes was large.

At 10½, Rev. W. H. MILBURN preached from the text Haggai, 2d and 7th verse:

"And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come; and I will fill this house with glory saith the Lord of hosts," reading withal the entire chapter.

His theme was the rise and growth of the congregation and the history of the edifice, from the period of its foundation, in 1768, by PHILIP EMBURY, down to the present time; its immense usefulness, and the number of valuable citizens of the great metropolis who had received the Gospel within its walls. The spread of its influence and the increase of Methodism throughout the new continent were forcibly and feelingly delineated at the close of this discourse, as illustrating "the glory of the latter house to be greater than that of the former."

Under the auspices of Brother L. B. LODER, a collection to defray the current expenses of the church was then initiated in sums of $50, $25, $10, $3 and $1, and met with large success on the spot. It is understood that in addition to the pressure of present need, the congregation is still saddled with a debt of $13,000, in consequence of a loss of some $30,000 a few years ago, resulting from fraud or mismanagement on the part of some who were concerned outside in its affairs.

At 2 P. M. there was a very interesting reunion of old Pastors and members of the congregation, presided over by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, who made a very beautiful address, alluding to pleasant memories of the past and happy greetings of the moment. A most touching episode was the presence of the venerable and Reverend HENRY BOEHM, who had been the traveling companion of Bishop ASBURY, and had served in the gospel ministry more than sixty years. He was affectionately and cordially received, and replied to the welcome with a fervid though brief address. Rev. DANIEL DEVINNEY also made some feelingly appropriate remarks, and with the usual devotions the meeting terminated.

At 6 P. M. there was a general prayer meeting, conducted by Brother L. B. LODER, the well-known and pious leader of the Church Sunday Schools. The participation was universal and impressive.

At 7½ P. M., regular service was again opened by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, who, after the singing of the 11th and 61st hymns and solemn prayer for the Church and the country, read for his text, I. Peter, c. 2, v. 9:

"But ye are a chosen generation, a loyal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should show forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvelous light."

Upon this, the Reverend gentleman traced the history of Methodism from the rise of JOHN WESLEY, two hundred years ago, to its present day of power. The deplorable religious condition of all Europe, including the British Isles, was powerfully portrayed, and the moral and intellectual gloom from which WESLEY emerged, to open a new era, formed a fine background for the exalted eulogy the preacher pronounced upon the great Apostle of Methodism. With an eloquent regret for the old days of itineracy in the pastoral service, and a scathing rebuke of the exclusiveness by which wealth and self-constituted caste are shutting out the people—the poorer masses—from the Word, Dr. NEWMAN gave place to Dr. MILBURN, who, in one of his characteristic appeals, thrilling with the most tender pathos, plead the cause of the Sunday Schools of the Church. His description of the death-bed of two of his children, deceased during the past twelvemonth, and the divine influence their Sunday School instruction shed around it, moved every heart in the Congregation.

Brother LODER and others then proceeded to complete the collection commenced in the morning, and admirably succeeded, for, notwithstanding the wildness of the night, the edifice was crowded; and the subscription lists were soon completed to an amount above $1,200, two strangers from Montreal, Canada, contributing handsomely, and guaranteeing more to be remitted after their return to the North.

Near the pulpit were neatly framed engravings of the Old Church, as it appeared when first erected. One of these was presented to the generous Canadians.

A feature of the day's progress was a comfortable collation prepared for guests and visitors, at noon, in the lecture-room, by the ladies of the congregation, whose exercises were protracted until after 10 P. M., when they separated amid great good feeling, after a celebration delightful and profitable to every good follower of Methodism.

Dr. Cheever on the President's Proclamation.

Dr. CHEEVER preached last night from the following text, taken from the 4th verse of the 1st chapter of Habakkuk: "Therefore, the law is slacked, and judgment doth never go forth: for the wicked doth compass the righteous; therefore wrong judgment proceedeth." Dr. CHEEVER said that it was almost always the case where attempts are made to temporise with wrong, that the consequences take the form of retributive justice. He referred to passages corresponding with his text in the 9th and 10th Psalms, and quoted an appropriate passage from the Second Psalm. He then drew a parallel between the slaveholders of rebellion and the political situation which looked from the inspired writers the passages to which he referred. He said that the tone given to public opinion by the Press was not always reliable; the Liverpool *Mercury* and the London *Times* do not represent the sentiment of the civilized world. Arguments may be manufactured to influence the mind of the public on behalf of certain class interests, but the sympathies of all honest men will be with any decided stand taken by our rulers which indicates their intention to do what is *right*. God will be with us. God will let us off from the consequences of many National sins if in our anxiety to follow the right course we proclaim absolute and universal emancipation, simply because we believe it to be just. Our Government has hitherto resembled a wall put together with untempered mortar. The untempered mortar is Slavery. The wall has threatened to fall upon us, to our destruction, through many years of temporising. We have seen the danger, but have willfully endeavored to be blind to it. The danger was all the greater from our being so clearly conscious of it. The question has been, and is now still more forcibly one of conscience, not contractors. Multitudes scout the idea that governments should be carried on according to the teachings of God's Word. Governments, like men, unless they follow the precepts of Divine Providence, cannot expect to escape the consequences of their folly. We have endeavored to avoid emancipation, because of the material evils which we thought depended on it. We have judged the matter from our own short-sighted point of view, not by the laws of Jesus Christ. We have read the Constitution in the darkness of Slavery, and have misinterpreted it. The President has tried to accommodate the last paragraph of his proclamation to his idea of the Constitution. This last paragraph must not—shall not—be suffered to remain in the hands of our citizens. Slavery must not be tolerated because political trimmers deem it expedient. In the name of God, let us fight to the day of doom in the cause of human right. Let the whole generation go to the grave fighting. At all hazards, fight to put down the cause of this rebellion. Dr. CHEEVER referred to Mr. GLADSTONE's speech styling the rebellion a fight for liberty against oppression, and exposed the fallacy of the argument. Yet, he said, the Anti-Slavery societies of England will doubt our sincerity, when we try to couple justice to the slave with tenderness for the abominable system which has tainted our whole National system with the curse of human bondage. In conclusion, Dr. CHEEVER said that putting emancipation off to the 1st of January would have done, if those in whose hands the matter rests were really in earnest; but what right, he asked, have we to try and insure the loyalty of any section by attempts to palter with an institution which has been the curse of the Republic.

Religious Reading for the Union Soldiers.

A meeting was held, last evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, having for its object the raising of funds to aid the Board of Publication in supplying the soldiers of the army, particularly those in the military hospitals, with religious reading. Notwithstanding the prevalent storm, a most respectable auditory was present, and a very handsome collection was taken up. The meeting was ably addressed by Rev. Jos. T. DURYEA, Pastor of the church, who appealed most strongly to those present to lend their aid in furtherance of the worthy object that had called them together. Speaking of "the situation," he declared his faith in the success of the Union cause unshaken, and he considered the calamities consequent upon this war sent on the country by God, for the purpose of disciplining the Nation, which had grown too arrogant and forgetful of His law.

Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, Agent of the Board of Publication, who has just returned from the army and the hospitals in and around Washington, narrated several instances showing the great benefits accruing from a proper distribution of religious works among the soldiers, and gave many interesting incidents of the progress of religion in the army. The Board intends getting up a series of meetings, we understand, in aid of the worthy object.

Union Meeting at Plattsburgh, N. Y.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 25.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND addressed a large Union meeting at the Court-House last evening. Special trains were run to bring those from adjacent towns who wished to attend, and though the Courtroom was densely packed, many were unable to obtain admittance. Mr. RAYMOND spoke over two hours, part of which time was occupied in answering the queries of various gentlemen in the audience. The responses were generally approved, especially those where the speaker demonstrated that the South would have itself alone to blame, should servile insurrection break out; the able defence of Gen. WADSWORTH from the charge of radicalism and aristocratic ideas; the argument showing that emancipation would attract free negroes South, instead of sending them North; and, the final conclusion, that since the Southern rebels and Northern traitors support Mr. SEYMOUR, the best way to sustain the Union and the vigorous prosecution of the war is to vote for Gen. WADSWORTH.

Sharpshooters.

ORDER OF ADJT.-GEN. HILLHOUSE.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Oct. 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 730.—The War Department having authorized the raising of twelve companies of Rifle Sharpshooters in this State, Major WILLIAM S. ROWLAND is charged with the recruitment and organization of this corps, and is authorized to locate the camp of rendezvous and instruction in the vicinity of the City of New-York. The men shall not be enlisted for a period less than nine months, and will only be mustered into service under General Orders No. 61 of 1861, War Department, and will have to meet the requirements of General Orders No. 149, War Department, copies of which are annexed.

The company organization to be that of volunteer infantry.

Transportation and subsistence will be provided to recruits from their place of residence to the camp of instruction.

Applications for authority to recruit for this corps must be made to the Adjutant-General, indorsed by Major ROWLAND; and all persons having authority to raise companies of sharpshooters in this State, issued prior to the date of this order, will report to Maj. ROWLAND, at his headquarters in the City of New-York.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

Miserable Condition of the Contrabands at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 25.

The contrabands here, to the number of eight hundred, or one thousand, are in a most miserable condition. They are suffering intensely for the want of necessary clothing and bedding. Two are reported by the attending physician as having died last night from want and exposure. Nearly all the contrabands here are women and children, and a large number of them are sick.

Marine Disaster.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 26.

The bark *Mary Ann* arrived to-day, from the Pacific. She reports, Oct. 16, lat. 32° 40′ N., lon. 66° 10′ W., fell in with and boarded schooner *Albert Treat*, 14 days from Portland, bound to Porto Rico, with mate, steward and two seamen on board, who reported that on the 14th the schooner was thrown on her beam-ends in a heavy gale, and WM. WHITNEY, Captain, Mr. FAY, Second Mate, and G. H. B. TOBY, seaman, lost. The vessel suffered considerable damage, but was perfectly tight, and would probably return home.

Serious Riot Among Firemen.

THREE MEN DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

A serious riot occurred yesterday afternoon between members of various engine companies in Harlem. The disturbance occurred at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, and originated in a dispute between JOHN CANE, JOHN SHELLY and JAMES MCGION, belonging to different companies. In the course of the altercation SHELLY became incensed and drew a revolver, firing two shots at CANE, neither of which took effect. Before he could fire the third time, his antagonist sprang at him and buried a knife in his throat, inflicting a dreadful wound. Two other parties were also severely cut up. The police were promptly on hand and made several arrests. The wounded men were also taken in charge by the police. It is stated that SHELLY cannot recover.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. S. S. COX, of Columbus, Ohio; George B. Balch, of the U. S. Navy; Judge Cook of Bath, and C. F. Burns, of St. Louis, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. S. W. Crawford, of the U. S. Volunteers (formerly Dr. Crawford of the "Fort Sumpter Heroes,"); and Albert Rathbone, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

Hon. D. B. St. John, of Newburgh; J. P. Fiske, of St. Louis; and A. S. Dolz, of Havana, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. S. A. Foster and Capt. J. W. McClure, of the U. S. Army; and Jay Gould, of Rutland, Vt., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Cook, of the steamship *Australasian*; Dr. A. H. Okie, of Providence; and H. C. Bankhead, of the U. S. Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. W. S. Veogrey, of the Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers; Capts. Cyrus Hamlin and C. N. Goulding, of the U. S. Army; and H. N. Bigelow, of Clinton, are at the Astor House.

Alfred Foot, of the U. S. Army; S. C. Baldwin, of Chicago; and Hugh McBorney, of Cincinnati, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

PERSONAL.

—The many friends of Col. John W. Fuller, of Toledo, Ohio, (formerly of Utica,) and his fellow book-merchants, now assembled at Trade-sale, will rejoice to learn that as Acting Brigadier-General he has lately distinguished himself at Corinth. From August, 1861, till after the evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard, the Twenty-Seventh Ohio was under the command of Col. Fuller. Shortly after the evacuation of Corinth, Col. Fuller was made Acting Brigadier-General of the First Ohio Brigade. Under him, this Brigade turned the enemy's right at the late desperate battle at Corinth, and Gen. Rosecrans, in his official report to Gen. Grant, gives to the Twenty-Seventh Ohio and Eleventh Missouri the glory of the final and brilliant charge, which drove the rebels, scattered and routed, and crowned our army with victory.

—The body of William Babcock, of the firm of Babcock Brothers, New-York, the cotton buyer, who was killed by guerrillas on the Mississippi a few days since, arrived at Cairo on Oct. 22.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR dull and no sales. WHEAT quiet, no sales. CORN quiet; sales 14,000, bushels Mixed Western [illegible]. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm [illegible] on Wheat and 22¼c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 200,000 bush. Wheat, 150,000 bush. Corn, 12,000 bush. Rye. *Exports*—60,000 bush. Wheat, 84,000 bush. Corn, 12,000 bush. Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower, at 86c.@91c. *Receipts*—2,600 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat. FREIGHTS steady, at 17c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR Steady. WHEAT scarce and firm, but quiet; Winter, Red Indiana, $1 28. CORN scarce; no sales. BARLEY in demand; sales, 6,000 bush. Canada on private terms. FREIGHTS dull—Flour 56c.@58c.; Wheat 15½c. to New-York. *Imports*—40,500 bush. Wheat. *Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bush. Wheat, 29,000 bush. Barley.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR in fair demand, at $5 25. WHEAT—Red, $1; White, $1 10@$1 15. WHISKY, 34c. MESS PORK, $10 50@$11. LARD, 9¼c. HOGS are offered at $4 50 for December, without buyers. GOLD at 26 ℘ cent. premium. SILVER in demand, at 24 ℘ cent. premium. EXCHANGE dull.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR dull and 15c. to 20c. lower. WHEAT closed weak. White at 95c.@96c; Red 86c.@87½c. CORN firm at 33c.@33½c. *Receipts*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 48,000 bush. Wheat; 79,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS unchanged. Exchange unchanged. Gold 129.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—T. C. Fisch, A. Vogt, Tortiz, T. Konig, A. C. Hutchenson, V. Trapaga, A. D. Stein, Mrs. R. Dunbar and child, J. D. Rujia, M. Totera, A. Ibarra, A. Collado, Ramon Pire, E. Witman, E. Stain, A. Platory and lady, Capt. Ashby, B. T. Senees, Adolfo Ivarez.

In ship Dreadnought, from Liverpool—D. E. Compotock, Thomas McFarlane, and 163 in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 22 | Sun sets.... 5 05 | Moon sets.... 7 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 10 | Gov. Island. 10 59 | Hell Gate.... 12 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 26.

Arrived.

Steam transport Thomas Sparks, Allen, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.
Steam transport W. P. Clyde, Laughlin, Wilmington, Del., to D. D. Tompkins.
French gunboat Milan, Commander Dubinguies, Sydney, C. B., 5 ds.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Alida, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamtug T. M. Lewis, Russell, Deep River, having brig Woodland in tow.
Ship Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers David Ogden. In lat. 53,° lon. 38, exchanged signals with ship Alma Castle, from Montreal. In lat. 48, lon. 46 5, passed a large iceberg.
Bark George Thomas, Regan, New-Orleans Oct. 1, via Key West 14 ds., in ballast to H. Benner. Oct. 10, off Cape Florida, was in co. with barks Mary C. Dyer and Young America, from New-Orleans for New-York.
Bark Lucy A. Nichols, (of Searsport,) Ford, Glasgow Sept. 22, with pig iron to R. P. Buck & Co.
Bark John Wesley, (of Searsport,) Patten, Liverpool 37 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.
Bark Simon, (Pruss.,) Danneburg, Hull 50 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Rivalen, (Norw.,) Martinosen, Cardiff 42 ds., with coal to Holmboe & Co.
Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo Oct. 7, with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. brig R. H. Moulton, for New-York.
Brig Woodland, (new, 440 tons burden,) Prescott, Deep River, Conn., in ballast to D. Colden Murray. Was towed to this port by steamtug T. M. Lewis.
Brig A. V. Goodhue, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Williams, Manzanilla Oct. 2, with cedar to Thomas James.
Brig Eagle, (Br., of Bear River, N. S.,) Parker, East Harbor 14 ds., with salt to master. Left no Am. vessels.
Brig Alice Gray, (Br.,) Gray, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.
Brig A. Taylor, Chapman, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Brig Lumley, (Br., of Sunderland,) Finlay, Greenock 35 ds., in ballast to order.
Brig Frederick Eugene, Crockett, Boston 5 ds., with molasses to master.
Brig Lyra, Lawe, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. Blanche, (Br., of Annapolis, N. S.,) Delap, Jacmel Oct. 3, with logwood to D. R. De Wolff.
Schr. Langdon Gilmore, Chase, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to D. Colden Murray.
Schr. Wanderer, Nolton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.
Schr. F. H. Abbot, Smith, Boston, with mdse. for Baltimore.
Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland, Conn., 3 ds., with stone.
Schr. Hattie Coombs, Griffin, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to master.
Schr. Era, Chamberlin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to H. S. Rackett.
Schr. Jonathan Cone, Mahaffey, Middletown, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Caroline, Hall, Boston 3 ds., with molasses.
Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Taunton 2 ds.
Schr. Electric, Lord, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford, in ballast.
Schr. Vermillion, Jones, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. Village Queen, Hulse, Providence, 2 ds., mdse.
Schr. Sarah Gardner, Teal, Dighton 3 ds.
Schr. Thomas Winans, Davis, Fall River, with mdse.
Schr. Little Myra, Ball, East Hartford 3 ds.
Schr. Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford, mdse.
Schr. Dr. Franklin, Ward, Norwich, mdse.
Schr. S. Rockhill, Haskell, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Constitution, Trout, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Charmer, Hall, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. J. G. Huntington, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.
Sloop W. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton, with nails.
Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton, with nails.
WIND—Sunset, N. E., with rain.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Pennsylvania, of Boston, which was abandoned and subsequently taken in two by the pilot boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4, was towed in as far as Fire Island, when a gale from N. E. coming up, the pilot boat was obliged to abandon her.

Spoken, &c.

Dragon—schr., from Manzanilla for New-York, was passed, Oct. 18, lat. 34 15, lon. 74 26.
Jane Anderson—Br. bark, hence bound E., was passed, Oct. 23, lat. 40 6, lon. 67.
Victory—ship, hence for Liverpool, exchanged signals with, Oct. 12, lat. 42, lon. 45.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Oct. 2, ship John Bright, of Bath, for London, ldg.; Br. brig Lotus, for New-York in 10 ds.; Br. brig Abby P. Fennell, for do. in 8 ds.
At Jacmel, Oct. 3, Br. brig John Butler, for New-York in 3 ds.
At Maracaibo, Oct. 7, bark Clara R. Sutil, Scandella, ldg. for New-York.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray,

Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free.

N.B.—Think of hams only 8 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS.
THOS. B. TAPPEN.
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.